

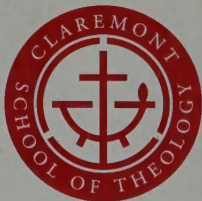
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HISTORICAL FACTS
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HISTORICAL FACTS
OF
CHURCH AND STATE

===== BY =====

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INTRODUCTION

Probably next to the Bible, there is no information more valuable than that which is found in the records of Church History. In fact a large part of the Bible itself is a historical account of God's dealings with his people.

Secular history too frequently entirely ignores the place of God and Divine Providence in its annals. On the other hand, it is impossible to understand Church History without properly relating it to the contemporaneous events of General history. The two are so thoroughly inter-related that one cannot understand either without carefully associating it with the other.

The author has made a very careful study of this subject, and, in the preparation of this brief outline, has aptly correlated the important facts of church History, Sunday School Work, Mission Work, etc., with the corresponding events of secular history. This little volume will, therefore, be very helpful to those who are interested in the progress of the Kingdom of God. Especially will it be helpful to those who have neither time nor opportunity to make a more careful study of this important subject. May the blessing of God be upon it and make it a blessing to many souls.

E. B. Hoff.

CHAPTER ONE

From the Birth of Christ to
Constantine 312

4 B. C.—Birth of Jesus Christ in Bethlehem of Judea.

4 A. D.—Campaign of Emperor Tiberius in Germany.

6 A. D.—Deposition of the Herodian ethnarch, Archelaus; Judea made a district of the Roman prefecture of Syria.

8 A. D.—Jesus visited Jerusalem in company with his mother and Joseph to attend the Passover.

..9 A. D.—Destruction of Varus and his Roman legions by the Germans under Arminius (Decisive Battle).

14.—Death of Augustus; Tiberius made Emperor of Rome; expedition of Germanicus into Germany.

18.—Ciaphas appointed High Priest by Valerius Grotus, predecessor of Pontius Pilate; retained the office eighteen years.

23.—Birth of Pliny, the Elder; died 79.

26.—Pontius Pilate became the fifth Governor of Judea and Samaria; ruled ten years; John the Baptist began his ministry as forerunner of Jesus the Messiah.

27.—Public baptism and ministry of Jesus began; selecting the Twelve; completion of the Pantheon at Rome.

30.—Crucifixion of Jesus Christ; His Resurrection; His Ascension; His Commission given.

33.—Martyrdom of Stephen by Jews at Jerusalem.

35.—Conversion of Saul of Tarsus on the Damascus road; retired into Arabia three years for divine instruction.

37.—Death of Emperor Tiberius; accession of Caius, called Caligula; birth of Josephus; died 95.

40.—Peter's vision at Joppa; conversion of Cornelius, the first fruits of the Gentiles.

41.—Murder of the Emperor Caligula; elevation of Claudius to the throne; restoration of the Herodian kingdom of Judea under Herod Agrippa.

43.—Roman invasion of Britain by Aulus Plantius and the Emperor Claudius; Paul brought by Barnabas to Antioch.

44.—Martyrdom of James, brother of John, during persecution of Jerusalem; first Apostolic martyr; death of Herod Agrippa; extinction of the kingdom of Judea; Theudas, an impostor arose and led about 400 out to the Jordan which he promised to

divide; he was captured and beheaded.

48.—Paul and Barnabas start on first Mission. journey, going into southern Asia Minor.

51.—The Council of Jerusalem about Circumcision; writing of Epistle of James; Ignatius of Antioch born; died in 110; adoption of Nero by Claudius, the Emperor.

52.—Paul and Silas go on a missionary journey; birth of Trajan; died 117; Paul wrote letters to Thessalonians.

53. — Felix made Procurator of Judea.

54.—Paul's third missionary journey; murder of the Emperor Claudius and accession of Nero.

55.—Birth of Tacitus; died 117. ; second impostor arose and led 30,000 to the Mount of Olives where he promised that at his command the walls of Jerusalem would fall; his followers were punished but he escaped.

57. — Paul writes to the Galatians from Ephesus.

58.—Paul writes to the Corinthians and Romans.

59. — Festus made governor of Judea; Paul arrested; murder of Agrippina.

60. — Writing of Gospel by Matthew, Mark and Luke between this and 70.

61.—Destruction of the Druids of Britain; revolt under Baodicea; Paul a prisoner in Rome.

62.—Birth of Pliny the Younger; Paul wrote the letters, to Philippi, Colossae and Ephesus; also a personal letter to Philemon.

63.—Luke wrote the Acts of the Apostles; Paul on a fourth missionary journey.

64.—Burning of Rome; first of the ten Gt. persecutions (Neronian); epistles of Peter written.

65.—Jude writes an Epistle; conspiracy of Piso; execution of Lucan and Senenca by the command of Nero .

66.—Paul goes to Spain; revolt of the Jews; Clement of Rome born; one of the most celebrated names of Christian antiquity.

67.—Paul wrote I Tim., Titus and II Timothy; Campaign of Vespasian against the insurgent Jews; an opportunity was given all Christians to escape to Pella.

68.—Decapitation of Paul; capture of Menahem ben Judah, a false Christ (the third); suicide of Nero; Galba proclaimed Emperor.

69.—Writing of Epistle to the Hebrews; murder of Galba; reigns of Otho and Vitellius; Vespasian raised to the throne; revolt of the Batavians.

70.—Siege and destruction of Jeru-

salem by Titus; birth of Polycarp of Smyrna; died 155; wrote an Epistle to the Philippians.

78.—Beginning of Agricola's campaign in Britain.

79.—Death of Emperor Vespasian; accession of Titus; destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum; pestilence in the Roman Empire.

81.—Death of the Emperor Titus and accession of Domitian.

90. — Millenarianism: the first reference in Epistle of Barnabas.

92. — Clement made bishop of Rome

95.—Persecution began under Domitian, the Emperor; John, the beloved disciple, banished to the island of Patmos.

96.—Revelation written by John at Patmós; murder of the Emperor Domitian; Nerva raised to the throne; Epistle of Clement of Rome.

97.—John liberated from Patmos; he wrote his Gospel; adoption of Trajan by Nerva.

98.—The Armenian Church came into being; Gregory the Illuminator was the apostle to Armenia; death of Emperor Nerva and accession of Trajan.

100.—Death of John, "that disciple whom Jesus loved;" birth of Justin Martyr of Neapolis of heathen parentage died 165; teaching of the Twelve Apostles, "Didache" written,

(discovered 1883); Saturninus, a Syrian, believed in Gnosticism.

101.—Evaristus accepted as bishop of Rome.

106.—Persecution of Christians under Trajan; the third great persecution; though a good Emperor, Trajan made persecution legal; completion of the Roman conquest of Dacia.

110.—Ignatius thrown to the wild beasts in Rome, having been born in year 50; he wrote several epistles to the Churches of Asia Minor.

112.—Pliny the younger, pro-consul in Bythinia, sends Trajan his celebrated account of the Christians and asks advice in dealing with them.

115.—War of Rome with Parthia; Trajan's conquests in Asia; great earthquake at Antioch; birth of Irenaeus, bishop of Lyons; died 190; birth of Theophilus of Antioch; died 181.

116.—Rising of the Jews in Cyrene; in Cyprus; in Egypt.

117.—Death of the Emperor Trajan; accession of Hadrian; relinquishment of Asiatic Conquest.

118.—Campaign of Hadrian in Moesia.

119.—Hadrian's visit to Britain; death of Alexander the bishop and selection of Sixtus.

121.—Birth of Marcus Aurelius; died 180.

125.—The fourth great persecution, (Hadrian).

127.—Telesphorus made bishop of Rome.

130.—Birth of Galen; death of Basilides; he was a famous Egyptian Gnostic to whom we are indebted for the oldest testimony of the Gospel of John. The Shepherd of Hermas, the Pilgrims Progress of the second Century.

132.—Savage revolt of the Jews, savagely repulsed; name of Jerusalem changed to Aelia Capoline; complete dispersion of the Jews.

135.—Death of Barcocheva, a pretended Messiah, who led the Jews against Romans; he took name "Son of the Star." Talmud calls him "Son of the Lie."

138.—Death of the Emperor Hadrian; accession of Antoninus Pius.

139.—Hyginus selected for bishop of Rome; he is the first to take the name Pope.

140.—Marchion came to Rome; his severe asceticism made a deep impression; he became an anti-Judaistic Gnostic, called by Polycarp "the first born of Satan;" Justin Martyr's first Apology.

145.—Birth of Tertullian; died 220; Didache was written in 100 or 145; discovered by unearthing in 1883.

150.—Marchion New Testament Canon; France evangelized; complet-

ed Bible for Marchion meant The omission of the old Testament, part of Luke, Hebrews and Pastoral Epistles.

155.—Birth of Clement of Alexander; died 217; worship of Mary and of Relics; death of Polycarp.

161.—Death of Antoninus Pius; accession of Marcus Aurelius; Roman war with Parthia begun.

165.—Death of Justin Martyr in the 5th. general persecution (Marcus Aurelius); Felicitas Pothinus, Blandina, Ponticus, and others also; end of war between Rome and Parthia; sack of Seleucia and Ctesiphon; acquisition of Mesopotamia by Rome.

166.—Great plague in the Roman Empire.

167.—Beginning of the wars of Rome with the Marcomanni and Quadi.

170.—Muratorian Fragments (N. T. Canon); Hippolytus born; died 236.

172.—Death of Tatian, the Assyrian.

174.—Great victory of Marcus Aurelius over the Quadi

177.—Death of Soter and selecting Eleutherus as bishop of Rome; birth of Athenagoras.

178.—Celsus wrote "the True Word" as a refutation of the Christian System; he sums up all the arguments that can be brought against Christianity.

180.—Death of Emperor Marcus Aurelius; accession of his son Commodus; birth of Caius; died 217; Pantaenus was converted from Stoic philosophy and began as a Christian.

185.—India entered by Pantaenus the Missionary; birth of Origen in Alexandria; died 254.

192.—Victor is made bishop of Rome; murder of Emperor Commodus (Dec. 31).

193.—Pertinax made Emperor and murdered; sale of the throne of the Roman Empire to Didius Julianus; contest of rivals; accession of Septimus Severus.

196.—Septimus Severus captures Byzantium.

198.—Siege and capture of the Parthian City Ctesiphon by the Romans.

199.—Sixth great persecution began (Septimius Severus) and lasted till 204; Clement of Alexandria took his work in Alexandria

200.—Birth of Cyprian; died 258; birth of Julius Africanus; died 245; birth of Dionysius, the Great, bishop of Alexandria; died 265; North Africa entered in Missionary work; Britian entered in Missionary work.

202.—Zephyrinus made bishop of Rome.

204.—Birth of Plotinus, promoter of Neo-Platonism; died in 269.

205.—Birth of Gregory Thaumaturgus; died 265.

208.—Campaign of Severus against the Caledonian of Britian.

210.—Origen goes into Arabia.

211.—Death of Emperor Severus; accession of his sons, Caracalla and Geta.

212.—Murder of Geta by Caracalla.

213.—First collision of the Romans with the Allemanni.

215.—Massacre of Alexandria, commanded by Caracalla; birth of Mani, of a distinguished Persian family; crucified in 276.

217.—Murder of the Emperor Caracalla; elevation of Macrinus; death of Caius; born 180; death of Clement of Alexandria, the oldest hymn in existence was written by Clement.

218.—Overthrow of Macrinus by Elagabalus.

220.—Death of Tertullian; born 145; the Legend concerning Peter being at Rome and method of his Crucifixion and his being bishop of Rome, was now being believed.

222.—Murder of Elagabalus; Alexander Severus made Emperor; houses of worship being erected for the Christians.

223.—Calistus dies and Urban is selected for bishop of Rome.

226.—The new monarchy of Persia; fall of the Parthian powers.

230.—Birth of Antholius; died 280; Statue of Jesus erected in Rome by Alexander Severus; Pontian becomes bishop of Rome; birth of Porphyry; died 304.

235.—Murder of the Emperor Alexander Severus; accession of Maximinus; Antherus becomes bishop of Rome.

236.—Death of Hippolytus; born 170; Fabian becomes bishop of Rome; seventh great persecution (Maximinus).

237.—Fate of the two Gordians at Rome.

238.—Overthrow and death of Maximinus; elevation of the third Gordian.

240.—Rise and spread of Manicheism; its founder Mani, presented himself to the people of Persia as founder of a new religion; Manichaeism continued till about 550.

241.—Neo Platonism a religiophilosophical belief arose in Alexandria; it was a rival of Christianity; it was founded by Ammonius and elaborated by Plotinus.

244.—Death of the Emperor Gordian; accession of Philip.

245.—Death of Julius Africanus; born 200.

249.—Death of the Emperor Philip; accession of Decius.

250.—The Eighth Great Persecution in the Roman Empire (Decian);

Gothic invasion of Moesia; Cornelius chosen for bishop of Rome.

251.—Victory of the Goths over the Romans; death of Decius in battle; accession of Gallus to the imperial throne; Novatian baptized while on a sick bed. Water was poured on and around him. It was called Clinic baptism; first imperial edict to suppress Christianity.

252.—Baptism of Children declared necessary by a council at Carthage; Lucius selected for bishop of Rome.

253.—Stephen made bishop of Rome; murder of the Emperor Gallus; accession of Aemilianus; first appearance of the Franks in the Empire; murder of Aemilianus; accession of Valerian.

254.—Death of Origen; born 185.

256.—Birth of Arius in Libya; died 336; he denied the eternal diety of Christ and His equality with the Father; Council of Carthage.

257.—The Ninth Great Persecution (Valerianus).

258.—Death of Bishop Sixtus; Dionysius becomes bishop of Rome; death of Cyprian; born 200.

259.—Invasion of Gaul and Italy by the Allemanni.

260.—Eusebius, bishop of Caesarea born; died in the year 340; known as Father of Church History; birth of Peter, bishop of Alexandria; Roman war with Persia; defeat and

capture of Emperor Valerian; accession of Gallienus; birth of Methodius (Mis.); died 312; birth of Lactantius; died 330; Sabellius excommunicated for heresy "Monarchianism."

263.—Dreadful pestilence, lasting till 267.

265.—Death of Dionysius, bishop of Alexandria; born 200; death of Gregory Thaumaturgos; born 205.

267.—Accession of Zenobia, queen of Palmyra.

268.—Murder of the Emperor Gallienus; accession of Claudius II; invasion of Thrace and Macedonia by the Goths; checked by Claudius.

269.—Death of Plotinus (Neo Platonist); born in the year 204; Felix made bishop of Rome.

270.—Death of the Emperor Claudius II; accession of Aurelian; Dacia yielded to the Goths; Italy invaded by the Allemanni.

273.—Defeat and capture of Zenobia, queen of Palmyra by the Emperor Aurelian.

274.—Death of Felix and selecting Eutychian as bishop of Rome.

275.—Persecution of the Christians under Aurelian; murder of the Emperor Aurelian; accession of Tacitus.

276.—Death of the Emperor Tacitus; accession of Probus.

277.—Birth of Archelaus; Roman

repulse of the Franks; invasion of Germany by the Emperor Probus.

280.—Death of Anatolius; born 230.

282.—Murder of the Emperor Probus; accession of Carus.

283.—Carus selected as bishop of Rome; war of Rome with Persia; death of Carus; accession of Numerian.

284.—Murder of the Emperor Numerian; accession of Diocletian.

286.—Maximian made colleague of Diocletian.

287.—An insurrection in Gaul.

288.—Revolt in Britain.

292.—Galerius and Costantius Chlorus created Caesars.

296.—Revolt of the African provinces of Rome; siege of Alexandria; birth of Athanasius; he was called the "Father of Orthodoxy;" died in year 373; Marcellinus selected for bishop of Rome.

297.—Roman war with Persia; defeat of Galerius.

298.—Victorious peace of Rome with Persia; extension of the Empire.

300.—All Saints Day in honor of all saints; celebrated by both Greek and Roman Churches from now on; Persia entered by Missionaries; Rome largely evangelized; birth of Eusebius of Emesa; died 360.

303.—Tenth Great Persecution of

the Christians, by Diocletian; Continued till 313.

304.—Marcellus selected as bishop of Rome,

305.—Abdication of the Emperors Diocletian and Maximian; Galerius and Constantius Chorus became Augusti; Maximian and Severus made Caesars; Council of Elvyra.

306.—Beginning of the Civil war between Constantine and his rivals; defeat of the Salian Franks by Constantine.

308.—Eusebius selected as bishop of Rome.

309.—Birth of Didymus (blind); died in 395.

310.—Appolinarius born; bishop of Laodicaea in Syria; died in 390; Melchiodes selected as bishop of Rome.

312.—Battle of Milvian Bridge; conversion of Constantine to Christianity; Christianity proclaimed the State Religion. One day while Constantine was riding at the head of his soldiers, he saw higher than the sun, a great Cross in the sky and 'round it in letters of light these words: "In this sign thou shall conquer;" the cross then became the soldiers ensign, and with renewed zeal, the enemy were attacked and repulsed. . .thence forward Constantine believed in, and loved Christ.

CHAPTER II.

From Constantine to Gregory the Great 600.

313.—Constantine and Licinius share the Empire; toleration edict of Milan; Donatus, a schismatic elected bishop at Carthage.

314.—Council of Arles; Council of Ancyra; Marcus selected for bishop of Rome; western bishops gathered at Council of Arles to suppress Donatism; three Fathers of the English Church attended.

315.—Birth of Hilary of Potiers; he later became bishop of Potiers.

318.—Birth of Martin of Tours; opening of the Arian controversy; Martin died in 400.

322.—The first monastic Congregation.

323.—Constantine made sole Emperor.

325.—The first Ecumenial (General) Council of the church; it was held at Nicea, 319 bishops present; led by Hosius of Cordova, Spain & Athanasius; condemned Arianism; decreed the consubstantiability of the Son with the Father.

330.—Removal of the capital of the

Empire from Rome to Byzantium (Constantinople); Sylvester selected as bishop of Rome; birth of Gregory Nazienzen in Cappadocia; died in 389; Basil, the Great, born in Caesarea in Cappadocia; he was an ecclesiastical leader; died 379.

331.—Birth of Julian the Apostate; he tried to overthrow Christianity.

332.—Birth of Gregory of Nyssa in Cappadocia; died 395; he was a deep thinker; one of the ablest defenders of the Nicene faith against Arianism and Appolinarianism.

340.—Beginning of the Civil war among the three sons of Constantine; birth of Jerome (monk); died 419; he was the most scholarly Latin Father; birth of Ambrose at Treves; died 397.

341.—Ulfilas, Apostle to the Goths, goes on a mission tour; he was born 311 and died 381; he translated the Bible for the Goths! death of Eusebius of Nicomedia; (Arian Controversy).

343.—Council of Sardica.

344.—Birth of Rufinus, bishop of Jerusalem; died 409.

347.—Birth of John Chrysostom at Antioch; his mother was a Christian; although they were Greek; he was surnamed the "golden-mouthed"; died 407.

348.—Defeat of the Romans by the

Persians at Singara; Council of Carthage; birth of Prudentius Clemens in Spain; he was a noted hymn-writer.

350.—Hypatia became the recognized head of the Neo-Platonic school at Alexandria; Donatism becoming general.

352.—Liberius selected as bishop of Rome; Felix secundus, an opponent of Liberius.

353.—Constantius, sole Emperor; synod of Arles; birth of Pelagius in Britian; went to Rome as a British monk; died 420.

354.—Birth of Augustine at Tagaste in Numidia; son of a heathen father and devout Christian mother-Monica; died 430.

355.—Julian made Ceasar; his defenses in Gaul.

357.—Hilary during his exile wrote some hymns and sent two home to his daughter; he was first Latin hymn-writer; only 7 or 8 preserved.

360.—Eunomius ordained bishop of Cyzicus in Mysia; he founded a sect of his own on an Arian basis.

361.—Death of Emperor Constantius; accession of Julian the Apostate; revival of Paganism.

363.—Expedition of Julian into Persia; his retreat and death; accession of Jovinian; Christianity again ascendent.

364.—Death of Jovinian; accession of Valentinian I in the West and of Valens in the East.

365.—Great earthquake in the Roman world.

366.—Damasus made bishop of Rome.

367.—The first campaign of Theodosius against the Picts and the Scots.

368.—Repulse of the Allemanni from Gaul; Hilary of Potiers.

375.—Death of Valentinian; accession of Valentinian II and Gratian in the West.

376.—The Visigoths driven by the Huns; admitted to the Empire.

377.—Rising of the Goths in Moesia and indecisive battle of Ad Salices.

378.—Death of the Emperor Valens in battle with the Goths at Adrianople; invasion of Gaul by the Allemanni; repulsed by Gratian.

379.—Theodosius named Emperor of the East by Gratian; death of Basil; born 329.

380.—Trinitarian Edict of Theodosius; birth of Socrates (Theologian); died 450.

381.—Second Gen. Council of the Church (Constantinople).

382.—Conclusion of peace with the Goths by Emperor Theodosius; final settlement of the Goths in Moesia

and Thrace; Theodosius condemned the Manichaeans.

384.—Close of Damasus' bishopric of Rome.

386.—Birth of Theodoret, Bish. of Cyrus; died 453; death of Cyril, Bish. of Jerusalem.

388.—Overthrow of the Usurper, Maximus; formal vote of the Senate establishing Christianity in the Roman Empire.

389.—Death of Gregory Nazienzen; born 325; destruction of Serapeum at Alexandria.

390.—Sedition of Thessalonica and massacre ordered by Theodosius; birth of Nestorius in Syria; he became bishop of Constantinople; Christ's human nature alone had a mother, Mary was not mother of God; died 439; birth of Simon the Stylite; died 460; he developed one of the most extreme forms of Monastic life and became a pillar saint.

392.—Final suppression of Paganism in the Empire by law; murder of Valentinian II; usurpation of throne by Eugenius.

393.—Council of Hippo; final settlement of the Canon of the New Testament.

394.—Overthrow of the Usurper; end of Eunomius' bishopric; Siricius is bishop of Rome.

395.—Death of the Emperor Theodosius; accession of his sons Arcad-

ius and Honorius; final division of the Empire; invasion of Greece by Alaric; capture of Athens; death of Gregory of Nyssa; born 336.

397.—Gaul evangelized by Martin of Tours; death of Ambrose, archbishop of Milan; he was considered the greatest Latin hymn-writer; he introduced antiphonal singing in West.

398.—Suppression of Stilicho of Gildo's revolt in Africa; Anastasius made bishop of Rome.

400.—Alaric's invasion of Italy; birth of Sozomen; birth of St. Patrick; Mary idolized from this time forward (Mariolatry); prohibitory laws against marriage of bishops.

402.—Defeat of Alaric by Stilicho; birth of Phocion; Anastasius succeeded by Innocent as bishop of Rome.

403.—Death of Epiphanes, bishop of Salamis; born 315.

404.—Removal of the Capital of the Western Empire from Rome to Ravenna; banishment of John Chrysostom, patriarch of Constantinople; burning of the church of St. Sophia.

406.—Breaking of the Rhine barrier by German tribes; overwhelming invasion of Gaul by Vandals. Alans, Suevi and Burgundians.

407.—Usurpation of Constantine in Britian and Gaul; death of John Chrysostom; born 347.

408.—Death of the Eastern Em-

peror, Arcadius; accession of Theodosius II; execution of Stilicho at Ravenna; massacre of barbarian hostages in Italy; blockade of Rome by Alaric.

409.—Invasion of Spain by the Vandals, Suevi and Alans; Romans driven out of Spain.

410.—Siege, capture and pillage of Rome by Alaric; his death; abandonment of Britain by the Empire; the barbarian attack upon Gaul joined by the Franks.

412.—Gaul entered by the Visigoths; Cyril made patriarch of Alexandria; continued till 444.

414.—Title of Augustus taken by Pulcheria at Constantinople.

415.—Visigothic conquest of Spain begun; persecution of Jews at Alexandria; death of Hypatia, by Cyril and his followers.

417.—Sosimus selected for bishop of Rome.

418.—Founding of the Gothic kingdom of Toulouse in Aquitaine; Boniface selected for bishop of Rome.

420.—Death of Jerome in Palestine; death of Pelagius; born 353.

421.—War between Persia and the Eastern Empire; partition of Armenia; Sixtus III selected for bishop of Rome.

423.—Death of Honorius, Emperor in the West; usurpation of John the Notary.

425.—Accession of the Western Emperor Valentinian III; formal and legal separation of the Eastern and Western Empires.

428.—Conquests of the Vandals in Spain; Nestorius made Patriarch of Constantinople.

429.—Vandal conquests in Africa begun.

430.—Death of Augustine, bishop of Hippo; born 354; Doctrine of Purgatory.

431.—Third Ecumenical Council of the Church, held at Ephesus; Patrick begins Mis. work in Ireland in next year.

433.—Beginning of the reign of Attilo, king of the Huns.

435.—Nestorius exiled to the Libyan desert.

439.—Carthage taken by the Vandals. "

440.—The fifth false Messiah arose in Crete. He gave himself the name Moses. He promised to lead the people back to Palestine dry shod. When he gave the command many cast themselves into the sea thinking it would divide. Many were drowned. Moses disappeared; Leo the Great was selected as bishop of Rome.

441.—Invasion of the Eastern Empire by Attila and the Huns.

443.—Conquest and settlement of Savoy by the Burgundians.

446.—Thermopylae passed by the Huns; humiliating purchase of peace with them by the Eastern Emperor.

449.—Landing in Britian by the Jutes; meeting of the Robber Synod at Ephesus.

450.—Death of Socrates (Theologian); born 380.

451.—Defeat of the Huns at Chalons; (decisive battle of the world); retreat of Attila from Gaul; fourth Ecumenical Council of the Church, held at Chalcedon; murder of Proterius in baptistery.

452.—Invasion of Italy by Attila; origin of Venice.

453.—Death of Attila; dissolution of his Empire; death of Pulcheria, Empress in the East.

454.—Actius murdered by Valentinian III.

455.—Murder of Valentinian III, Emperor of the West; usurpation of Maximus; Rome pillaged by the Vandals; birth of Theodoric, the Great; died 526.

456.—Supremacy of Ricimer, commander of the barbarian mercenaries in the Western Empire; Avitus deposed.

457.—Majorian, first of the Imperial puppets of Ricimer, raised to the throne of the Western Empire; accession of Leo I, Emperor of the East.

461.—Majorian deposed; Severus

made Emperor in the West; death of Pope Leo the Great and election of Hilarius to his place.

467.—Anthemius made Emperor in the West.

472.—Siege and storming of Rome by Ricimer; death of Anthemius and of Ricimer.

473.—Invasion of Italy by the Ostrogoths;; diverted by Gaul.

474.—Julius Nepos, Emperor in the West; Zeno, Emperor in the Eastern Empire.

475.—Romulus Augustulus made Emperor in the West.

476.—Romulus dethroned by Odoacer; extinction for more than three centuries of the Western line of Emperors.

477.—Beginning of Saxon conquests in Britian.

480.—Birth of St. Benedict; died 543.

481.—Founding of the French kingdom by Clovis.

483.—Election of Pope Felix II.

486.—Overthrow of the kingdom of Syagims, the last Roman Sovereign in Gaul.

488.—Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, commissioned by the Eastern Emperor to invade Italy.

489.—Defeat of Odoacer by Theodoric at Verona.

491.—Accession of Anastasius, Emperor in the East.

492.—Election of Pope Gelasius I.

493.—Surrender of Odoacer at Ravenna; he was murdered; Theodoric, king of Italy; St. Patrick dies.

494.—Landing of Cedric and his band of Saxons in Britain.

496.—Defeat of the Alemanni at Tolbiac by Clovis; baptism of Clovis and 3000 of his French subjects by trine immersion; election of Pope Anastasius II.

500.—Fridolin goes as Mis. to the Franks.

504.—Expulsion of the Alemanni from the middle Rhine by the Franks.

505.—Peace between Persia and the Eastern Empire; China entered by the Nestorians.

507.—Overthrow of the Gothic kingdom of Toulouse by Clovis.

511.—Death of Clovis; partition of the French kingdom among his sons; Monophysite riot at Constantinople.

512.—Second Monophysite riot at Constantinople.

515.—Publication of the monastic rule by Benedict of Nursia.

518.—Death of Eastern Emperor, Anastasius and accession of Justin.

519.—Cedric and Cynric become kings of West Saxons; Lawrence, an Antipope about this time.

525.—Execution of Boethius and

Symmachus by Theodoric, king of Italy.

526.—Death of Theodoric and accession of Athalaric; great earthquake at Antioch; war between Persia and the Eastern Empire.

527.—Accession of Justinian in the Eastern Empire.

528.—Conquest of Thuringia by the Franks.

529.—Defeat of the Persians at Dara; closing of the schools at Athens; publication of the code of Justinian.

530.—Fortunatus was born in Italy; a hymn-writer of note; died 509.

532.—End of the war between Persia and the Eastern Empire; Nika sedition at Constantinople; church of St. Sophia was rebuilt, taking 10,000 workmen seven years.

533.—Overthrow of the Vandal kingdom in Africa.

534.—Conquests of the Burgundians by the Franks.

535.—Recovery of Sicily from the Goths by Belisarius.

536.—Rome taken from the Goths by Belisarius for Justinian.

537.—Unsuccessful siege of Rome by the Goths.

539.—Destruction of Milan by the Goths; invasion of Italy by the Franks.

540.—Surrender of Ravenna to

Belisarius; his removal from command; storming and sacking of Antioch; formal relinquishment of Gaul to the Franks by Justinian; Vigilus made Pope.

541.—Gothic successes under Totila in Italy; end of the succession of Roman Consuls; defense of the East by Belisarius.

542.—Great plague in the Roman Empire.

543.—Birth of Columban; died 615; surrender of Naples to Totila; death of St. Benedict; invasion of Spain by the Franks.

546.—Totila's siege, capture and pillage of Rome.

547.—The city of Rome totally deserted for six weeks; subjection of the Bavarians to the Franks.

548.—Death of the Eastern Empress Theodora.

549.—Second siege and capture of Rome by Totila; beginning of the Lazik War.

552.—Totila defeated and killed by the Imperial Army under Narses.

553.—End of the Ostrogothic kingdom in Italy; restoration of the imperial sovereignty; fifth General Council of the Church; (Constantinople) establishment of the Exarch at Ravenna, representing the Emperor at Constantinople.

555.—Pelagius I, made Pope.

558.—Reunion of the Frank Empire under Clothaire I.

560.—John third, made Pope; birth of Isadore of Seville a Visigoth; he was a noted writer; he died in 636.

563.—Founding of the monastery of Iona in Scotland by Columba.

565.—Death of Belisarius and the Eastern Emperor Justinian; accession of Justin II.

566.—Conquest of the Gepidae in Dacia by the Lombards and Avars; Fortunatus composed the hymn "Vexilla Regis," and others about this time.

567.—Division of the Frankish dominion into three kingdoms: Austria, Neustria and Burgundy.

568.—Invasion of Italy by the Lombards; siege of Persia.

570.—Cassiodorus beheaded; birth of Mahomet; he belonged to the family of Hashim, which claimed lineal descent from Ishmael; his father died a few months before the son's birth; his mother died when her son was six years old; he was born at Mecca; he died 632.

572.—Renewed war of the Eastern Empire with Persia.

573.—Murder of Albain. king of the Lombards; subjugation of the Suevi by the Visigoths in Spain.

574.—Benedict the first, made Pope.

578.—Accession of the Eastern Emperor Tiberius Constantinus; Pelagius second, made Pope.

582.—Accession of Maurice, Emperor in the East.

588.—Kingdom of Northumberland, in England founded under Aethelric.

589.—Abandonment of Arianism by the Goths in Spain; third Council of Toledo; it made an addition to the Nicene Creed—"And the Son," (filioque); Roman Catholics affirm, Greeks deny; one of the chief differences between Greek and Roman Churches.

590.—Columbanus, pioneer missionary to France; Gregory the Great elected Pope.

591.—Peace between Persia and Eastern Empire.

596.—Augustine sent by Gregory the Great to convert the Anglo-Saxons; he was made the first Archbishop of Canterbury.

597.—Baptism of Ethelbert, Saxon king and his subjects; death of Columba, the Irish missionary and founder of Mis. College at Iona; born 521.

600.—The Gregorian Chant is a monument to his skill as a musician; he established a school of music at Rome; he taught music and singing.

CHAPTER III.

From Gregory the Great 600 to
Charlemagne 800.

602.—Revolt in Constantinople; fall and death of Maurice; accession of Phocas.

604.—Death of Pope Gregory the Great; death of St. Augustine of Canterbury.

605.—The term Pope limited to Roman bishop, by order of Phocas; supremacy of Rome declared; Boniface third, elected Pope.

606.—Boniface fourth, made Pope.

608.—Invasion of Asia Minor by Chostros II, king of Persia.

610.—Galbus, pioneer missionary to Swiss; death of Eastern Emperor Phocas; accession of Heraclius; Venetia ravaged by the Avars.

614.—Invasion of Syria by Chosroes II; capture of Damascus.

615.—Capture of Jerusalem by Chosroes II; removal of the supposed True Cross.

616.—First expulsion of the Jews from Spain; advance of the Persians to the Bosphorus.

622.—The Hegira (flight) of Mahomet from Mecca; Romans under Heraclius victorious over Persians.

626.—Siege of Constantinople by Persians and Avons.

627.—Conversion of Northumbria to Christianity; victory of Heraclius over Chosroes of Persia at Nineveh.

628.—Recovery of Jerusalem and of the supposed True Cross from the Persians by Heraclius.

630.—Submission of Mecca to the prophet Mahomet.

632.—Death of Mahomet; Ahu Bekr chosen Caliph.

633.—The Koran, the Mahometan Bible was collected from the fragments of "palm leaves and tablets of white stone, and the breasts of men;" the fourth Council of Toledo; important decision on baptism.

634.—Death of Abu Bekr; Omar chosen Caliph; defeat of Heraclius.

635.—Siege and capture of Damascus by the Mahometans; invasion of Persia; defeat of the Welsh by the English in the battle of Heavenfield; first Christian missionary in China, called Olopen by the Chinese probably a Syrian Priest.

636.—Mahometan subjugation of Syria; retreat of the Romans.

637.—Siege and conquest of Jerusalem by the Moslems; their victories in Persia.

639.—Publication of the Ecchesia of Heraclius.

640.—Capture of Caesarea by the

Moslems; invasion of Egypt by Amru; John fourth, made Pope.

641.—Death of the Eastern Emperor Heraclius; three rival Emperors; accession of Constans II; capture of Alexandria; founding of Cairo.

643.—Publication of the Lombard Code of Laws.

644.—Assasination of Omar; Othman chosen Caliph.

646.—Alexandria recovered by Greeks; lost again.

648.—Publication of the edict, "The Type" by Constans II.

649.—Mahometan invasion of Cyprus; Martin first, made Pope.

652.—Conversion of the East Saxons in English.

653.—Seizure and banishment of Pope Martin, first by the Emperor Constans II; Eugene first, made Pope.

656.—Murder of Caliph Othman; Ali chosen Caliph; Battle of the Camel.

657.—Ali's transfer of the seat of government to Kufa; Vitalian made Pope; death of Eugenius, archbishop of Toledo; he was a noted hymn-writer.

658.—Syria abandoned to Moawiyah; Egypt in revolt; birth of Wilibrord, Missionary to the Germans; died 739.

660.—Birth of St. Andrew, arch-

bishop of Crete; he was a noted hymn-writer; died 732.

661.—Assassination of Ali; Moawiyah made Caliph; Damascus his capital.

662.—Death of Maximus, the Confessor; born 580.

663.—Visit of the Emperor Constans to Rome,

664.—Synod of Whitby in England; decided to accept Roman type of Christianity.

668.—Assassination of Constans at Syracuse; accession of Constantine IV to the throne of the Eastern Empire; beginning of the siege of Constantinople by the Saracens.

672.—Birth of Boniface "Apostle to the Germans;" died in 755; Adeodatus made Pope.

673.—First Council of the Anglo-Saxon Church at Hereford; birth of Venerable Bede; he was a noted hymn-writer; died 735.

676.—Domnus first, made Pope; ruled two years.

677.—The raising of the siege of Constantinople; treaty of peace.

680.—Massacre at Kerbela of Hoseyn, son of Ali and his followers; sixth Ecumenical (General) Council; held at Constantinople; Monothelites excommunicated as heretics; Pope Honorius also was excommunicated. Schaff comments on his excommu-

nication as rather hard on the dogma of papal infallibility.

682.—Leo, the second made Pope; the sixth false Christ arose about this time; Ishak ben Yabub of Persia; he rebelled against the Calif but was defeated and slain at Rai.

685.—Death of the Eastern Emperor Constantine IV; accession of Justinian II; the Angles of Northumbria defeated by the Picts at Nectansmere.

687.—The Popes about this time served but a year or two and were supplanted by others; battle of Testri; victory of Pippin of Heristal over the Neustrians.

688.—Sarsius selected for Pope; served till 701.

690.—Willibrord begins his work in Germany as missionary.

692.—Trullan Council, — Lord's Supper.

695.—Fall and banishment of Justinian II.

696.—Founding of the bishopric of Salzburg.

697.—The Saracens conquer North Africa; election of the first Doge of Venice.

698.—Conquest and destruction of Carthage by the Mahometans.

700.—Willibrord, pioneer missionary to Holland and Denmark.

701.—John VI, made Pope; Irish submit to the Roman religion.

704.—Recovery of the throne by the Eastern Emperor Justinian II.

705.—John VII made Pope; accession of the Caliph Welid.

709.—Accession of Roderick to the Gothic throne in Spain.

711.—Final fall and death of the Eastern Emperor Justinian II; Saracens invade Spain; Moslem conquest of Transoxians and Sardinia.

712.—Surrender of Toledo to the Moslem invaders of Spain.

715.—Gregory II selected for Pope; serves till 731; Sanction of the Pope.

716.—Boniface, "the Apostle to the Germans," began his work; Scotch accept Roman religion.

717.—Leo the Isaurian elevated to the throne of the Eastern Empire; second siege of Constantinople by the Moslems; great defeat of the Moslems at the Cave of Covadonga in Spain.

718.—Victory of Chas. Martel at Soissons; his authority acknowledged in both Frankish kingdoms.

719.—Mahometan conquest and occupation of Narbonne.

720.—The Saracens defeated at Constantinople; Serenus arose and proclaimed himself the Messiah. He promised deliverance from the Mahometans and restoration to the Holy Land. He is the seventh false Messiah and was captured as the others. He plead only jest.

721.—Siege of Toulouse; defeat of the Moslems.

725.—Mahometan conquests in Septimania; Boniface felled the holy oak of Gessinar (preceding year).

726.—Iconoclastic edicts of Leo the Isaurian; tumult and insurrection in Constantinople; birth of Paulinus of Aquileia; he was a hymn-writer, called "Master of Grammar"; died 804.

730.—Iconoclasts burn and destroy works of art.

731.—Death of Pope Gregory II; accession of Gregory III; last confirmation of a Papal election by the Eastern Emperor.

732.—Defeat of the Moslems by Chas. Martel at Tours; a decisive battle of the world; council held at Rome by Gregory III; edict against Iconoclasts; death of St. Andrew, archbishop of Crete.

733.—Practical termination of the Byzantine imperial authority.

735.—Birth of Paul, the Deacon; he was a hymn-writer of some ability; died 798; death of Venerable Bede; he spent most of his life in a monastery in England; he was called "Father of ecclesiastical history in the English language;" Alciun.

740.—Death of Leo, the Isaurian. Emperor in East; accession of Constantine V.

741.—Death of Charles Martel;

death of Pope Gregory; election of Zacharias.

742.—Birth of Charlemagne; died 814.

744.—Defeat of the Saxons by Carloman; their forced baptism; death of Luitprand. king of the Lombards.

747.—The plague in Constantinople; Peppin the short made Mayor in both kingdoms of the Franks.

751.—Extinction of the Exarchate of Ravenna by the Lombards.

752.—End of the Merovingian dynasty of Frankish kings; Peppin the Short becomes king of France; death of Pope Zacharias; election of Stephen second.

754.—Council of Constantinople on Images; first invasion of Italy by Peppin; Rome attacked by Lombards.

755.—Death of Boniface the "Apostle to the Germans." Subjugation of the Lombards by Peppin; Peppin's donation of temporalities to the Papacy; Papal state. ,

756.—Founding of the Caliphate of Cordova by Abdurahman.

757.—Death of Pope Stephen, the Second; selection of Paul first, for Pope.

759.—Loss of Narbonne, the best foothold of the Mahometans north of the Pyrenees.

763.—Founding of the Eastern Caliph's capital at Bagdad.

767.—Death of Pope Paul first; antipope Constantine.

768.—Conquest of Aquitaine by Peppin the Short; death of Peppin; accession of Charlemagne and Carloman; deposition of Constantine (antipope) and the selection of Stephen third.

771.—Death of Carloman, leaving Charlemagne, sole king of the Franks.

772.—Charlemagne first wars with the Saxons; death of Pope Stephen, third; Hadrian first made Pope.

774.—Charlemagne's acquisition of the Lombard kingdom; his enlargement of the donation of temporalities to the Pope; forgery of the Donation of Constantine.

775.—Death of the Eastern Emperor, Constantine V; accession of Leo IV.

780.—Death of the Eastern Emperor Leo IV; accession of Constantine VI; regency of Irene; death of John of Damascus; spent most of his life in a monastery near Jerusalem, about ten miles south-east; he occupies first place as a Greek ecclesiastical poet; his foster-brother St. Comas being second; St. Comas died in 760; their hymns are sung in the East and West.

781.—Italy and Aquitaine formed into separate kingdoms by Charlemagne.

785.—Great struggle of the Saxons

against Charlemagne; submission of Wittikind.

787.—First incursion of the Danes into England; Seventh General Council of the Church; held at Nicaea; convened by Empress Irene; there were 350 bishops present; it decreed the use of images in churches and anathematized all who taught otherwise.

788.—Subjugation of the Bavarians by Chas the Great; death of Abderahman.

790.—Composition of the Caroline books.

791.—Charlemagne's first campaign against the Avars.

795.—Death of Pope Hadrian first; election of Leo the third; Paul Diaconus.

797.—Deposition and blinding of Constantine VI by his mother, Irene.

799.—The Adoptionist Controversy closed, having continued since 782; it was an attempt to meet the monotheistic criticisms of the Saracens; it was vigorously opposed by Charlemagne's theologians.

800.—Imperial coronation of Charlemagne; revival of the Empire; accession of Egbert, king of Wessex, the first king of all the English. Charlemagne had conquered the Moorish invaders in Spain; subdued some of the Huns and Slavonians; overwhelmed the Lombards.

CHAPTER IV.

From Charlemagne to Division of
Churches 1054.

800.—Coronation on Christmas Day; Charlemagne revived the "Jus Crica Sacra" (relation between Church and State); guardianship of Orthodoxy; maintenance of Ecclesiastical laws and interests; episcopal appointments in capital cities; calling councils; etc.

801.—Conquest of Barcelona from the Moors by the Franks; birth of Anschar, Mis. to the Danes.

804.—Death of Alcuin, Anglo-Saxon; born 735.

805.—Birth of Photius, Patriarch of Constantinople; died 891; Charlemagne's subjugation of the Avars.

806.—Division of the Empire by Charlemagne between his sons formally planned.

812.—Civil war between the sons of the Calif Haroun al Raschid; siege of Bagdad; Bulgarians defeat the Greek Emperor in the preceding year.

814.—Death of Charlemagne; rebuilding the Cologne Cathedral; Louis the Pious, his only surviving son made Emperor; Louis separates Germany from France; Theodolph, bishop of Orleans, a hymn-writer; died in 821.

816.—Death of Pope Leo III; election of Stephen IV.

824.—“*Constitutio Romana*”—Right of Papal elections in the hands of the Clergy and Nobles at Rome; Eugene made Pope.

826.—Grant of a county between the Rhine and Moselle to Harold, king of Jutland by the Emperor.

827.—Beginning of Moslem conquest of Sicily.

830.—First rebellion of the sons of Louis the Pious; Egbert is now king in England.

831.—Beginning of the controversy on the Eucharist; it practically ended in the fourth Lateran Council, 1215.

833.—Second rebellion of the Emperor's sons; deposition of the Emperor, Louis the Pious; death of Caliph Mamaun, son of Haroun al Raschid.

834.—Restoration of Louis the Pious.

835.—Invasion of the Netherlands and sacking of Utrecht by the Northmen

836.—Burning of Antwerp and ravaging of Flanders by the Northmen; death of Egbert, England's first king.

837.—First expedition of the Northmen up the Rhine.

838.—Asia Minor invaded by the Calif Motassem; the Amorian war.

840.—Third rebellion of the sons of the Frankish Emperor, Louis the Pious; his death; civil war.

841.—Expedition of the Northmen up the Seine; their capture of Rouen; Notker Balbulus born; died 912.

842.—Theodora restores images to the Church; the oath of Strasburg.

843.—Partition treaty of Verdun between the sons of Louis the Pious; formation of the realms of Louis the German and Charles the Bald, which grew into the kingdoms of Germany and France; conquest by the Mahometans of Messina, in Sicily

844.—Sergus II made Pope.

845.—First attack of the Northmen on Paris; their destruction of Hamburg

846.—Rome attacked by the Moslems.

847.—Louis IV elected Pope; beginning of the Predestinarian Controversy; siege and capture of Bordeaux by the Northmen.

849.—Birth of Alfred, the Great, died 901.

850.—Pseudo-Isadorian Decretals.

852.—Revolt against the Moslems in Armenia.

854.—Ravages of the Northmen on the Loire, checked at Orleans; Maurice writing hymns at Mentz, (abp. 847-'56).

855.—Pope Leo IV died; there is an account (either true or legendary) that a woman dressed as a man had been a cardinal and had succeeded to the Papal chair. The name was Pope

Joan. Benedict III was next regular Pope; death of Lothaire, Emperor of the Franks and civil war between his sons; first footing of the Danes in England.

856.—Death of Rabanus Maurus; born 776.

857.—Deposition of Ignatius, Patriarch of Constantinople; raising up of Photius.

858.—Nicholas I selected for Pope; he served for nine years

860.—Discovery of Iceland by the Northmen.

861.—Formation of the Duchy of France; Paris surprised by the Northmen; Cyril and Methodius in Bulgaria.

863.—Papal decree against the Eastern Patriarch, Photius; creation of the County of Flanders by Charles the Bald

864.—Mission of Cyril and Methodius to the Slavonians.

865.—Death of Anschar; born 801; death of Paschasius Radbert; born 829; first Russian attack on Constantinople.

866.—Beginning of the Russian Church; beginning of the permanent conquests of the Danes in England; Photius declared the whole Latin Church heretical.

867.—Hadrian II made Pope; excommunication of Eastern Church by Western Church.

868.—The formal close of the Pre-

destinarian Controversy; Schism East and West practically complete.

869.—Council of Constantinople; composed of Roman Ecclesiastics; Iconoclasm and other heresies condemned.

871.—Moslem fortress of Bari, in Southern Italy surrendered to the Franks and Greeks; accession of Alfred the Great to the throne of Wessex.

872.—John VIII selected for Pope; he served for ten years.

875.—Death of Louis II, Emperor of the Franks and king of Italy; imperial coronation of Charles the Bald.

876.—The Seine entered by the Northmen under Rollo.

877.—Death of Dun Scotus Ere-gina; death of the Emperor, Charles the Bald; accession of Louis, the Stammerer; Odo, the hymn-writer was born at Tours in 879.

878.—Capture of Syracuse in Sicily by the Moslems.

880.—Ravages of the Northmen in Germany; defeat of the Danes by the English king Alfred the Great; peace of Wedmore.

881.—Accession of Charles the Fat, king of Germany and Italy.

882.—Maurinus II elected for Pope; death of Hincmar.

884.—Temporary reunion of the Empire of the Franks under Charles the Fat.

885.—Siege of Paris by the Northmen under Rollo; Stephen VI made Pope.

887.—Deposition of the Emperor, Chas. the Fat.

888.—Death of Chas. the Fat; final disruption of the Frankish Empire; the Crown of France in dispute between Eudes and Chas. the Simple.

889.—Second siege of Paris by Northmen.

890.—Third siege of Paris by Northmen; siege of Bayeux by same.

891.—Defeat of the Danes at Louvain by Arnulf.

894.—Arnulf of Germany made Emperor.

895.—Rome taken by Emperor Arnulf.

896.—Romanus made Pope; others also.

897.—John IX made Pope; he served three years.

898.—Chas. the Simple sole king of France after death of Eudes.

899.—Death of Emperor Arnulf; Louis the Child elevated to the German throne

900.—Benedict IV made Pope; Italy ravaged in the north by Hungarians; rise of the Cathair in Bulgaria.

901.—Death of the English king, Alfred the Great; accession of his son, Edward the Elder.

903.—Benedict IV, Leo V and Christopher all were Popes sometime dur-

ing the year; Sergius was the next Pope, serving till 911; beginning of the rule of the courtesans at Rome.

909.—Founding of the Fatimate Caliphate in Africa.

910.—Founding of the monastery of Clugny in France; Notkerian sequences in music are now known.

911.—Death of the Emperor, Louis the Child; election of Conrad the Frankonian; defeat of the Northmen at Chartres in France; cession of Normandy to Rollo.

912.—Baptism of Norman Duke Rollo.

914.—Elevation of John X to the Papal throne by the courtesan Theodora; this period is known as the "Pornocracy,"—rule of Women.

916.—Imperial coronation in Italy of Berenger.

919.—Election of the Saxon Duke, Henry the Fowler, to the kingship of Germany; establishment of the Danish kingdom of Dublin.

923.—The Crown of France disputed with Charles the Simple by Rudolph of Burgundy.

924.—The devastation of Germany by the Hungarians; truce agreed upon for nine years; commendation of Scotland to the West Saxon king.

925.—Death of English king Edward the Elder; accession of his son Ethelstan.

927.—St. Oddo was made Abbot of Cluny, Massay and Dals.

928.—Overthrow and imprisonment of John X by the courtesan Marozia.

929.—Death of Charles the Simple in France.

931.—John XI son of Marozia, made Pope

932.—Domination of Rome by the Pope's brother Alberic.

936.—Election of Otho (Otto) called the Great to the throne of Germany; death of Rudolph of Burgundy and restoration of the Carolingians to the French throne.

937.—Ethelstan's defeat of the Danes, Britons and Scots at the battle of Bummburg; invasion of France by the Hungarians.

940.—Death of English king, Ethelstan and accession of his brother Edmund.

942.—Death of Stephen IX and election of Marinus II for Pope; St. Odo of Cluny died; he was a hymn writer.

946.—Agapetus II made Pope; death of the English king Edmund; accession of his brother Edred.

951.—First expedition of Otho the Great into Italy; founding of the Holy Roman Empire afterwards so called; Gottschalk of St. Gall died in preceding year.

954.—Defeat of Alberic, tyrant of Rome, his son Octavian succeeding

him; death of Louis IV, king of France; accession of Lothaire.

955.—John XII made Pope; Olga, baptized at Constantinople; it was done by Trine Immersion; Germany invaded by Hungarians; their defeat on the Lech; death of the English king Edred and accession of his nephew Edwig.

956.—Revolt against the English king Edwig; division of the kingdom with his brother Edgar.

959.—Abbot Dunstan made archbishop of Canterbury.

961.—The Crown of Italy taken by Otho the Great of Germany.

962.—Imperial coronation of Otho the Great at Rome; revival of the Western Empire.

963.—Expulsion and deposition of Pope, John XII; election of Leo VIII.

964.—Expulsion of Leo VIII; return and death of John XII; siege and capture of Rome by the Emperor.

965.—Death of Pope Leo VIII; election, expulsion and forcible restoration of John XIII.

969.—Murder of the Eastern Emperor, Nicephorus Phocas by John Zimices; Zimices his successor.

972.—Marriage of Otho, the Western Emperor's son to the Byzantine princess, Theophano; death of Pope John XIII; Benedict VI made Pope.

973.—Death of Emperor Otho the

Great and accession of Otho (Otto) II.

974.—Murder of Pope Benedict VI.

975.—Election of Pope Benedict VII; death of English king Edgar; accession of his son Edward the Martyr; Boniface VII driven from Rome.

983.—Death of Emperor Otho II; accession of Otho III to the German throne under the regency of his mother, Theophano; death of Pope Benedict VII; first visit of Eric the Red to Greenland.

984.—Election of Pope John XIV.

985.—Murder of John XIV by Boniface VII; election of John XV for Pope.

986.—Death of Lothaire, king of France; accession of his son Louis V.

987.—Death of Louis V, the last of the Carolingian kings; election of Hugh Capet.

988.—Baptism of Vladimir by Trine Immersion; after his baptism, he commanded the people to be baptized and it was done in the same way; death of Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury.

991.—Invasion of England by Vikings from Norway; battle of Maldon.

996.—Death of Hugh Capet, king of France; accession of his son Robert II; death of Pope John XV; election of Gregory V; imperial coronation of Otho (Otto) III; John XV imprisoned by Emperor.

997.—Insurrection of peasants in Normandy; rebellion of Crescentius in Rome; expulsion of the Pope; murder of Mis. Adelebert, (Sclavonians).

998.—Overthrow of Crescentius at Rome; excommunication of king Robert of France.

999.—Gerbert raised by the Emperor to the Papal chair as Sylvester II.

1000.—Expectation of the end of the world; pilgrimages of the Emperor Otho; royal title conferred on Duke Stephen of Hungary by the Pope; Christianity formally adopted in Iceland.

1002.—Massacre of Danes in England on St. Brice's day; death of the Emperor Otto III and election of Henry II.

1003.—John XVII made Pope; John XVIII made Pope; invasion of England by Sŵeyn of Denmark.

1005.—Birth of Lafranc; died 1089.

1012.—Cathedral at Canterbury burned; Bogomiles spread their views; Benedict VIII, Pope; only 12 years old when elected Pope.

1013.—Flight to Normandy of the English king, Ethelred; the West and North of England submissive to Sweyn; imperial coronation of Henry II.

1014.—Death of Sweyn; return of Ethelred to England; his war with Sweyn's son Canute; defeat of the

Danes at battle of Clontarf in Ireland; death of king Brian.

1016.—Death of English kings Ethelred and his son Ermond Ironsides; submission of the kingdom to Canute, king of Denmark.

1017.—The Saracens driven from Sardinia by the Pisans and Genoese.

1024.—Death of Emperor Henry II; election of Conrad II; a layman elected and took the name John XIX for Pope.

1027.—Imperial coronation of Conrad II.

1031.—Death of Robert II, king of France; accession of Henry I; Robert was a noted hymn-writer.

1033.—Birth of Anselm; died 1109; Benedict IX made Pope.

1035.—Death of Canute, King of England and Denmark; accession of his son Harold; creation of the kingdom of Aragon in Spain.

1039.—Death of Conrad II; election of Henry III king of Germany; murder of Duncan, king of Scotland by his successor, Macbeth.

1040.—Death of Harold, king of England; accession of Hardicanute.

1042.—Death of Hardicanute and end of Danish rule in England; accession of Edward the Confessor.

1044.—Sale of the Papal see by Benedict IX to Gregory VI for \$1.000 silver.

1046.—Three rival Popes suppress-

ed by the Emperor Henry III; election of Pope Clement II; imperial coronation of Henry III.

1048.—Knights of St. John organized, (a hospital society.)

1049.—Election of Pope Leo IX; the monk Hildebrand made Administrator of the Patrimony of St. Peter; he is the first Pope to keep an army.

1050.—The Transsubstantion Controversy renewed; rise of Scholasticism; first stage, "Nominalism" for 150 years.

1051.—Exile of Earl Goodwine of Wessex; visit of William of Normandy to England.

1052.—Return of Earl Goodwine to England.

1053.—Defeat of Pope Leo IX by Guiscards; the Norman conquests in southern Italy conferred on them as a fief of the Church; death of Earl Goodwine.

1054.—Death of Pope Leo IX; final separation of Eastern and Western churches; death of Hermann Contractus (lame); he devoted himself to mathematics and music; he wrote a number of hymns; "The Alma Redemptoris" and the Anthem "Salve Regina" are Hermann's productions; differences between the East and West were the filioque; leavened bread in the East; no carved images in East Churches, etc.

CHAPTER V.

From Separation of Churches to 4th.
Lateran Council 1215.

1055.—Election of Pope Victor II.

1056.—Death of Emperor Henry III; election of Henry IV king of Germany under the regency of his mother.

1057.—Stephen X made Pope for one year.

1058.—Nicholas II made Pope for three years.

1059.—Berenger forced to admit that the elements became the body of Christ which is eaten with the teeth; investiture disputes up till 1122; College Cardinals.

1060.—Death of Henry I, king of France; accession of Philip I.

1061.—Alexander II made Pope; Feast of the Immaculate Conception; Ave Maria and Rosary introduced about this time.

1066.—Invasion of England by the Norwegian king,, Harold Hardrada, and Tostig the English king, Harold's brother; their defeat at Stanford Bridge; invasion of England by William, Duke of Normandy; defeat of the English at Senlac or Hastings;

death of Harold, last of the Saxon kings.

1071.—Final overthrow of the English at Ely, the Norman conquest of England completed.

1073.—Election of Hildebrand (Gregory VII) to papal throne.

1075.—Synod of Pope Gregory and its decree against clerical incontinence, and against simony; beginning of strife between the Pope and Henry IV; great defeat of the Saxons by Henry IV.

1076.—Council of Worms called by Henry IV of Germany, which pronounced the deposition of the Pope; excommunication of Henry IV by Pope Gregory VII; Jerusalem captured by the Seljuk Turks.

1077.—Humiliation of Henry IV before Pope Gregory at Canossa; election of the anti-king Rudolph donation of the Countess Matilda to the Holy See.

1078.—Building of the Great White Tower at London.

1079.—Birth of Abelard; died 1142; hymn writer.

1080.—Renewal of Pope's ban against Henry IV; defeat and death of Rudolph; election of the anti-pope Clement III.

1081.—Unsuccessful attacks on the city of Rome by Henry IV; Constantinople sacked by the army of Alexius Comnenus; coronation of Alexius.

1084.—Henry IV in Rome; seating of the antipope Clemet III; imperial coronation of Henry IV; sack and burning of Rome by the Normans; founding of the Carthusian Order by St. Bauno.

1085.—Death of Pope Gregory VII in exile in Salerno.

1086.—Completion in England of king William's Domesday Survey and Domesday book.

1087.—A man claiming to be the Messiah arose in France; he was slain by the French; death of William, the Conqueror; accession of William Rufus to the English throne; death of Berenger of Tours.

1091.—Rebellion of Conrad, eldest son of Henry IV; birth Bernard of Clairvaux; died 1153.

1094.—The Council of Clermont; address of Pope Urban II; founding of Order of Cistersians at Citaux.

1095.—Preparation for a crusade against Turks and Mohametans in Palestine; Peter the Hermit a preacher.

1096.—Movements of the armies of the Crusades; massacre of the Jews in Europe.

1099.—Coronation of Henry V; he is king of the Romans; Jerusalem recovered by the Crusaders; founding of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem.

1100.—Death of William Rufus,

king of England; accession of Henry I; birth of Peter the Lombard.

1101.—Disastrous crusading expedition from Italy. France and Germany; agreement between king Henry I, of England and his brother Robert.

1104.—Rebellion against the Emperor, Henry IV; headed by his son.

1105.—Imprisonment and abdication of the Emperor Henry IV.

1106.—English conquest of Normandy; defeat and capture of Duke Robert; death of the Emperor, Henry IV.

1108.—Death of Philip I, king of France; accession of Louis VI (the fat.)

1109.—Death of Anselm; he had been archbishop of Canterbury; was born 1033.

1110.—Albigenses; expedition of Henry V to Italy.

1111.—Insurrection at Rome; attack on the Germans; imperial coronation of Henry V; concession of the right of investiture by the Pope.

1112.—Repudiation of the Pope's concession and renewal of the War of Investitures.

1115.—Death of Countess Matilda, of Tuscany; her vast possessions bequeathed to the Church.

1117.—Another one claiming to be Messiah, the Ninth one since Christ was here; he appeared in Cordova.

1118.—Death of Pope Paschal II; election of Pope Gelasius II; an anti-pope Gregory VIII; founding of the Order of Templars.

1119.—Battle of Noyon in Normandy; death of Pope Gelasius II, and election of Calistus II.

1120.—The sinking of "The White Ship;" drowning of the English king, Henry's son.

1121.—Condemnation of Abelard in France; Council of Soissons; Abelard's doctrines condemned.

1122.—Concordat of Worms settlement of the question of investitures; Mitre and Crozier, emblems of Episcopal office.

1123.—First Lateran Council of the Church, (Roman.)

1124.—Death of Pope Calistus II; election of Honorius.

1125.—Death of the Emperor Henry V and election of Lothaire of Saxony to the German throne; opening of the strife between the Guelfs and Hohenstaufens or Ghibellines; false Messiah at Fez.

1130.—Death of Pope Honorius II, and election of Innocent II and the anti-pope Anacietus II.

1131.—Birth of Maimonides; died 1201.

1133.—Coronation of Lothaire at Rome.

1135.—Death of Henry I, king of

England; civil war between Stephen and Matilda.

1137.—Death of the Emperor Lothair; the death of Louis VI of France; accession of Louis VII; birth of Saladin; died 1193.

1138.—Election in Germany of Conrad of Hohenstaufen; second invasion of England by David of Scotland.

1139.—Banishment from Italy of Arnold of Brescia; defeat of the Moors in Portugal by Alphonso Henriques; second Lateran Council of the Church.

1140.—First use of the party names Welf or Guelf and Waiblingen or Ghibelline; Portugal separated from Castile and made a separate kingdom; Otto, "the Apostle to the Pomeranians."

1142.—Death of Abelard at Clugny; philosopher, theologian and monk.

1143.—Death of Pope Innocent II, and election of Celestine II.

1144.—Turkish capture of Edessa; Jerusalem threatened; death of Pope Celestine II and election of Lucius II.

1145.—Death in battle of Pope Lucius II and election of Eugenius II; republic of Arnold of Brescia.

1146.—Massacre of Jews by crusaders and mobs in Germany; sack of Thebes and Corinth by the Norman king, Roger of Sicily.

1147.—The second crusade from Germany and France; Lisbon taken from the Moors and made the capital

of Portugal; Robert Pullein, Cardinal.

1143.—Unsuccessful siege of Damascus by Crusaders.

1152.—Death of the Emperor Conrad and election of Frederick I (Barbarossa).

1153.—Death of Bernard of Clairvaux; born 1091; Father of Latin Hymnody; one of the ablest doctors of the Church; death of Pope Eugenius III and election of Anastasius IV.

1154.—Death of Stephen, king of England; accession of Henry II; first expedition of Frederick Barbarossa into Italy; death of Pope Anastasius IV; election of Hadrian IV; Ireland granted to the English Crown by Pope Hadrian IV.

1155.—Overthrow of the Republic of Arnold of Brescia at Rome; his death; tumult at the imperial coronation of Frederick Barbarossa.

1158.—Second expedition of Frederick into Italy; siege of Milan; University of Law at Bologna.

1159.—Death of Pope Hadrian IV; election of Alexander III and the anti-pope Victor IV.

1162.—Thomas à Becket made archbishop of Canterbury; destruction of Milan by Frederick Barbarossa; birth of Genghis Khan; died 1227.

1163.—Frederick's third expedition into Italy.

1164.—Enactment of the Constitutions of Clarendon in England; death

of the anti-pope Victor IV and election of anti-pope Paschal III.

1166.—The fourth expedition of Frederick into Italy.

1167.—Formation of the League of Lombardy; rebuilding Milan; storming of Rome by Frederick Barbarossa; seating of anti-pope Paschal .

1168.—Death of anti-pope Paschal III and election of the anti-pope Calistus III.

1169.—Beginning of Strongbow's conquest of Ireland.

1170.—Murder of Thomas à Becket in England; birth of St. Dominic; died 1221; Peter Waldo.

1172.—In Yemen, Iggeret Teman arose claiming to be the Messiah; he promised to free from Mahometism but was captured by them and beheaded. He said that he would come to life again. He is the eleventh one to make Messianic claims.

1174.—Invasion of England by king William of Scotland; his defeat and capture; last visitation of Italy by Barbarossa; the leaning tower of Pisa commenced.

1175.—Anglo-Norman conquest of Ireland completed; limits of English pale defined.

1176.—Defeat of Frederick Barbarossa by the Lombard League at Legnano.

1177.—The peace of Venice; submis-

sion of the Emperor to the Pope, Alexander III.

1179.—Submission of the anti-pope Calistus III to Pope Alexander III; Third Lateran Council of the Church.

1180.—Death of Louis VII, king of France; accession of Philip Augustus; sentence against Henry the Lion in Germany; University of Montpelier.

1181.—Death of Pope Alexander III and election of Lucius III.

1182.—Birth of St. Francis of Assisi; died 1226

1183.—Peace of Constance between Germany and Italy; independence of the Lombard republics.

1185.—Death of Pope Lucius III. and election of Urban III; Waldensians begin opposing Church Catholic.

1187.—Saladin's victory at Tiberias and Jerusalem; Pope Urban III died and Gregory VIII was elected; Gregory died and Clement III was elected Pope.

1188.—Imposition of the tithe of Saladin on England.

1189.—Death of king Henry II of England and succession of Richard I (Coeur de Lion); crusade of King Richard of England. Philip Augustus of France and Frederick Barbarossa of Germany; massacre of Jews in England.

1190.—Death by drowning of Frederick Barbarossa in Asia Minor; accession of Henry VI king of Germany.

1191.—Death of Pope Clement III; election of Celestine III; imperial coronation of Emperor Henry VI.

1192.—Captivity of King Richard of England.

1195.—Birth of Mathews Paris; died 1259.

1196.—Crusade of German barons to the Holy Land.

1199.—Death of King Richard I of England; accession of John.

1200.—Universities at Paris, Oxford and Salerno established.

1201.—Crusade to the Holy Land urged by Pope Innocent III; institution of the Order of the Sivora for crusading against the heathen of the Baltic region; cession to the Papacy by the Emperor Otho IV of all the territory claimed by Innocent III as constituting the States of the Church; chartering of the University of Paris by Philip Augustus.

1202.—The Crusade of Venice; their bargain with the Venetians.

1203.—Attack on Constantinople by the Crusaders and Venetians.

1204.—Division of the Church into Greek and Roman Churches; capture and pillage of Constantinople by Crusaders and Venetians; founding the Monastery of Port Royal.

1205.—Genghis Khan proclaimed by a great Assembly to be Emperor of Tartary.

1206.—Founding of the Greek Empire of Nicea by Theodora Lascaris.

1208.—Franciscan Order founded; Thomas of Celano, one of its earliest disciples.

1209.—The first crusade against the Albigenses instigated by Pope Innocent III; imperial coronation of Otho IV at Rome.

1210.—Second crusade against the Albigenses.

1212.—Children's crusade from France and Germany; great defeat of the Moors by the Christians in Spain.

1213.—About this time, another false Christ or Messiah arose; he was born in Persia about 1160 and claimed that he had been sent of God to free the Jews from Mahometan yoke and lead them back to Jerusalem. His name was David Alroi. He was defeated and killed; subjugation of the Albigenses by Simon de Monfort, who received the principality of Toulouse; submission of John of England to the Pope as a Vassal.

1214.—Battle of Bouvines in Flanders; defeat of the English king John and the German king and Emperor Otho IV by Philip Augustus of France; birth of Roger Bacon; died 1292.

1215.—The Great Charter extorted from King John by the barons of England; founding of the Dominican Order of Friars; beginning in Florence,

of the fierce quarrel of Guelfs and Ghibellines; Fourth Lateran Council—close of the Eucharistic Controversy; confession at least once a year; “I absolve thee”; papacy reached its highest development; many of the modern rules of the Romish Church were drawn up; celibacy of the clergy became a rule; the rules of the Dominicans and Franciscians; Pope Innocent was pious, proud and ambitious, and devoted to the advancement of the Papal authority; he was one of the greatest Prelates that have ever ruled the Church of Rome; he died at the end of this Council; The Magna Charta reads: “We have granted to God, and have confirmed for us and our heirs forever, that the Church of England should be free, and have all her rights and liberties inviolable; hunting out heretics was work of Innocent III; the beginning of inquisition.

CHAPTER SIX.

From the Fourth Lateran Council to
the Babylonian Captivity.

1216.—Death of Innocent third; re-election of Honorius III to the papal chair; crusade to the Holy Land, led by King Andrew of Hungary; death of King John of England; accession of Henry III.

1217.—Death of Simon de Montfort; revolt of the people of Toulouse.

1218.—Death of the Emperor, Otto IV; attack of the crusaders on Egypt; siege of Damietta.

1220.—Imperial coronation of Frederick II, the Hohenstaufen; evacuation of Egypt by the Crusaders; destruction of Bokhara by Genghis Khan.

1224.—Thomas of Celano held the office of Custos in various Franciscan houses up until his death in 1255; he wrote the biography of St. Francis and his famous hymn, "The Last Judgement" is one of the seven greatest hymns of the Mediaeval church; it has above 150 different English and 100 different German renderings; birth of St. Bonaventura; the great light and ornament of the Order of St. Francis; he was also a hymn writer.

1222.—The Charter called the Gold-

en Bull, conferred on Hungary by King Andrew.

1223.—Death of Philip Augustus of France; accession of Louis VIII.

1226.—Renewed crusade against the Albigenses; invasion of Languedoc by the French king, Louis VIII, after buying the rights of Simon de Monfort's son; death of Louis VIII; accession of Louis IX under the regency of Blanche of Castile; birth of Thomas Aquinas; he compiled "the office of the blessed Sacrament (Corpus Christi) which the Church uses to the present; he is the author of the hymns—"Adora Te Decote" "O Esca Viatorum;" he died on the way to the Council of Lyons and Bonaventura was taken ill just after the Council in 1274.

1227.—Death of Genghis Khan; election of Pope Gregory IX.

1228.—Crusade led by Emperor Frederick II; his treaty with the Sultan, recovering Jerusalem.

1229.—Frederick II. in Jerusalem; Council of Toulouse—Bible not allowed to be read; cession, by treaty, of two thirds of the dominions of the expelled Count of Toulouse to King of France.

1230.—Castile and Leon united under Ferdinand III.

1233.—The Inquisition was made a special department of papal government and given to the Dominicans.

who proceeded ruthlessly; confiscated property was divided between them and the informers; the accused were not permitted to know their accusers or witnesses; torture was used to wring out confession; in France, Spain and Italy thousands suffered.

1235.—Recovery of Cordova from the Moors by Ferdinand III. of Leon and Castile.

1236.—Defeat of Lombard League by Frederick II of Cortennova.

1238.—Founding of the Moorish kingdom of Granada in Spain; Frederick II compiled a list of Heretics.

1241.—Hanseatic League formed; election and death of Celestine IV; invasion and desolation of Russia, Hungary and Poland by the Mongols or Tartars.

1242.—Sack of Jerusalem by Carismians.

1243.—Election of Pope Innocent IV.

1244.—Earliest use of the name Parliament in England.

1245.—Death of Alexander Hales; Pope Innocent IV called a council to convene at Lyons to excommunicate Frederick II; it was to be an Ecumenical Council but is only of Roman Church; the council held with Innocent and deposed Frederick; Red Hat for the Cardinals.

1248.—Burning of Cathedral at Cologne; expulsion of the Guelfs from

Florence; crusade of Louis IX of France; recovery of Seville from the Moors by King Ferdinand III of Leon and Castile.

1249.—Commencement of the building of the Cologne Cathedral.

1250.—Death of Emperor Frederick II; defeat and captivity of St. Louis and his Crusaders in Egypt.

1252.—Crusading movements of "the Pastors" in France.

1254.—Election in Germany of William of Holland the king of the Romans; election of Pope Alexander IV; return of the Guelfs to Florence; driving out the Ghibellines; Glory of Scholasticism, Realism, 1200 to 1300.

1257.—Double election in Germany of Richard, Earl of Cornwall and King Alfonso X of Castile, rival kings of the Romans.

1258.—Formulation in England of the Provisions of Oxford; founding of the Mongol Empire of the Ilkhans, embracing Persia and Mesopotamia.

1259.—Beginning of the reign of the great Mongol sovereign, Kublia Khan, whose empire covered most of Asia.

1260.—Defeat of the Florentine Guelfs at Montaperte by the exiled Ghibellines; expulsion of the Guelfs from Florence and Lucca.

1261.—Election of Pope Urban IV; fall of the Latin Empire of Romania;

recovery of Constantinople by the Greeks of Niceae.

1262.—Office of "Inquisitorial General" created.

1263.—Norwegian invasion of Scotland and defeat of Largs.

1264.—Festival of Corpus Christi, instituted; battle of Lewes in England; victory of the Barons; summoning of Simon de Montfort's Parliament.

1265.—Election of Pope Clement IV; battle of Evesham in England; defeat and death of Simon de Montfort; birth of Dante; died 1321; birth of John Duns Scotus (Scotch); died 1308.

1266.—Conquest of Sicily by Chas. Anjou; exclusion of the Florentine Grandi or nobles from all parts in the government of the Commonwealth.

1268.—Execution of Conradin, the last Hohenstaufen in Sicily.

1269.—Restoration of the Guelfs in Florence, with help from Charles of Anjou.

1270.—Second crusade of St. Louis; his attack on Tunis; his death; accession of Philip III to the French throne.

1271.—Election of Pope Gregory X; crusade of Prince Edward of England.

1272.—End of the great interregnum in the Empire; election of Rudolph of Hapsburg, king of the Rom

ans; death of Henry III, king of England during the absence in the Holy Land of his son and successor Edward.

1274.—Death of Thomas Aquinas; born 1227; death of Bonaventura (a Franciscan); born 1221.

1276.—Election and deaths of Popes Innocent V and Hadrian V; election of Pope John XXI; birth of Giotto.

1277.—Election of Pope Nicholas III.

1278.—Defeat at Malschfic'd of Ottocar, king of Bohemia by Rudolph of Hapsburg; Ghibellines permitted to return to Florence.

1280.—Death of Albert the Great of Germany; born in the year 1193.

1281.—Election of Pope Nicholas III; the thirteenth false Messiah arose in Sicily. Abulafia was born about 1240 and announced the commencement of the Messianic reign at 1290 and he himself to be the Messiah. He disappeared in 1291 and no one knows how.

1282.—Settlement of Austria, Styria and Carniola on the Hapsburg family thus founding the house of Austria; massacre of the French in Sicily, called the "Sicilian Vespers", acquisition of the Crown of Sicily by Pedro of Aragon.

1284.—Completed conquest of Wales by Edward I.

1285.—Election of Pope Honorius

IV; death of Philip III of France; accession of Philip IV.

1288.—Election of Pope Nicholas IV.

1289.—Victory of the Florentines at Campaldino over the Ghibellines of Arezzo and their allies.

1290.—Expulsion of the Jews from England by Edward I; death of Margaret, queen of Scotland, called "the Maid of Norway"; disputed succession to the Scottish throne; birth of John Tauler; died 1361.

1291.—Disappearance of Abulafia, (Pseudo Messiah); Nissim ben Abraham from Avila announced the beginning of the Messianic reign at 1295; death of Rudolph of Hapsburg; election of Adolph of Nassau, king of the Romans; siege and conquest of Avre by the Sultan of Egypt and Syria; end of the Christian kingdom of Jerusalem; rally of the Knights Hospitalers in Cyprus; confederation of the three Forest Cantons of Switzerland; Raymond Lull, Missionary to the Mahometans.

1294.—Election and abdication of Pope Celestine V; election of Boniface VIII.

1295.—The first perfect and model Parliament of England. summoned by King Edward I.

1296.—Fulmination of the Bull "Clericis Laicos" by Pope Boniface VIII against the taxation of the Cler-

gy by Philip the Fair of France; invasion and conquest of Scotland by Edward I of England.

1297.—Defeat of the English at Stirling by the Scottish hero, Wallace; Monte Carvino, Missionary to China.

1298.—Deposition of Adolph of Nassau by the German Electors, and election of Albert of Austria.

1299.—Alliance of the Templars with the Mongols and defeat of the Turks at Hems; momentary recovery of Jerusalem; invasion of the Greek Empire by the Ottoman Turks.

1300.—Institution of the Jubilee by Pope Boniface; rise of the factions of the Neri and Bianchi at Florence; birth of William Occam; died 1347.

1301.—The papal Bulls—"Salvator Mundi" and "Ausculta Fili" launched by Pope Boniface VIII against Philip IV. king of France; first meeting of the States-General of France, convened by the King; death of Andrew III, king of Hungary, ending the Arpad line of sovereigns and leaving the crown contested for several years.

1302.—The papal Bull—"Unum Sanctum" issued; banishment of Dante and his party from Florence.

1303.—Siezure of Pope Boniface at Agnani; his death; election of Benedict XI; submission of Scotland to Edward I of England.

1304.—Decline of Scholasticism

during the fourteenth century (Nominalism); birth of Petrarch; died 1374.

1305.—Election of Pope Clement V; establishment of the papal Court at Lyons, France; beginning of the so-called "Babylonian Captivity".

A hymn called "Mater Dolorosa" ascribed to Jacopone Da Todi, was one of the seven greatest hymns of the Medieval Church; he is said to have written hymns during his spare time; he was said to be about 90 years old when he died. 1306.

CHAPTER SEVEN.

From Babylonian Captivity to Reformation 1517.

1306.—Rising in Scotland under Robert Bruce against the rule of the English king.

1307.—Arrest of the Knights Templars in France by King Philip IV; death of Edward I, king of England and accession of Edward II.

1308.—Election in Germany of Henry of Luxemburg.

1309.—Removal of the papal Court from Lyons to Avignon.

1310.—The burning of 59 Templars at Paris; expedition of Henry VII to Italy; conquest of Rhodes from the Turks by the Knights Hospitallers of St. John.

1311.—Sovereignty of Milan secured by Mattes Visconti; Council of Vienne; Knights Templars dissolved.

1312.—Abolition of the Order of the Templars imperial coronation of Henry VII at Rome.

1313.—Death of the Emperor Henry VII at Pisa; birth of Boccaccio; died 1375.

1314.—Death of Philip IV (Fair) of France accession of Louis X; election of rival Roman kings Frederick of

Austria and Louis of Bavaria; defeat of the English by the Scots at Bannockburn; invasion of Ireland by Edward Bruce.

1315.—Edict of the French king Louis X (Hutin), emancipating all serfs within the Royal domain on payment of a just compensation; defeat of Frederick of Austria by the Swiss of Morgarten.

1316.—Election of Pope John XXII; death of Louis Hutin in France; accession of his brother Philip V.

1318.—Defeat and death of Edward Bruce in battle of Dundalk, Ireland.

1320.—Establishment of the tyranny of Castruccio at Lucca; composition of the old English poem, "Cursor Mundi."

1321.—Death of Dante of Florence; great Italian writer and somewhat opposed to church; born 1261.

1322.—Death of the French king, Philip V; accession of his brother, Chas. V; triumph of Louis V over Frederick at the battle of Muhldorf in Germany; excommunication of Louis; departure of Sir John Maundeville on his travels in the East.

1324.—Birth of John Wyclif—"the morning Star of the Reformation;" birth of William of Wykeham; died 1404; close of the war between Austria and Bavaria.

1325.—Birth of John Gower; died 1408.

1326.—First admission of burgeses into the Scottish Parliament.

1327.—Death of Master Eckart; born 1260; death of Edward II of England; accession of Edward III; expedition of Louis V of Germany into Italy; his imperial coronation at Rome.

1328.—Death of Chas. IV, king of France; accession of Philip VI; peace of Northampton between English and Scotch; death of Castruccio of Lucca; birth of Chance; died 1400.

1329.—Death of Robert Bruce, king of Scotland and accession of his infant son, David.

1330.—Surrender of Nicæe to the Ottoman Turks.

1332.—Acquisition of the throne of Scotland by Edward Balliol, with English aid.

1333.—Defeat of the Scots by Edward III of England at Halidon Hill; accession in Poland of Casimú the Great, last king of the Piast line.

1334.—Election of Pope Benedict XII.

1336.—Birth of Timour or Tamerlane; died 1405.

1337.—Opening of the socalled "hundred years war" between England and France; from first to 1360 the English were successful; birth of Froissart the Chronicler; died 1401.

1338.—Declaration of the independ-

ence of the Empire in temporal matters by Ger. Diet.

1340.—Successful war of the Hanseatic League with Denmark; Huss and Jerome reformers in Bohemia; birth of Gerard Groot; Brethren of Com. Life.

1341.—Return of King David II to Scotland, Edward Balliol retiring.

1342.—Death of Charles Robert, king of Hungary; accession of Louis, the Great; election of Pope Clement VI.

1343.—Expulsion of the Duke of Athens from Florence.

1346.—Great English victory over the French at Crecy; defeat of the Scots by the English at Neville's Cross. and captivity of David II.

1347.—Outbreak of the "Black Death" in Europe; death, in Germany, of Louis V and election of Charles IV; revolution of Rienzi in Rome.

1348.—Purchase of the Sovereignty of Avignon, by Pope Clement VI from Joanna, queen of Naples and countess of Provence; founding of the University of Prague.

1350.—Death of Philip VI of France; accession of King John.

1352.—Election of Pope Innocent VI.

1353.—Downfall and death of Rienzi, at Rome; first statute of *Praemunire*.

1356.—Defeat of the French by the English Black Prince at Poitiers; promulgation in Germany of the Golden Bull of Charles IV; this defined the number and rights of electors.

1357.—Meeting of the States-General of France; popular movement in Paris under Stephen Marcel; revolt among the peasants in France.

1360.—The peace of Bretigny between England and France, suspending for a time the hundred year's War; outbreak of the children's plague in England; first distinct appearance of Wickliff in English history as an Oxford Lecturer.

1361.—Death of John Tauler; Adrianople taken by the Turks and made the capital of Solyman.

1362.—Election of Pope Urban V; conjectured composition or beginning of Langland's "Pier's Plowman," in its first form.

1364.—Death of John (king) of France; accession of Chas. V.

1366.—Birth of the Painter Hubert van Eyck; died 1426.

1367.—Victory of the Black Prince at Navarette in Spain, restoring Peter, the Cruel, to the throne of Castile; passage of the Kilkenny Act in Ireland.

1369.—Attempt to reunite on the Western Creed; reopening of the Hundred Year's War in France;

death of Cassimir, the Great, of Poland; crown passed to Louis of Anjou, king of Hungary.

1370.—Wicklif received the degree Doctor of Divinity; beginning of the Stuart dynasty on the Scottish throne.

1371.—Election of Pope Gregory XI.

1373.—Birth of John Huss; burnt 1415.

1374.—Appearance in Europe of the Dancing Mania.

1375.—Appointment at Florence of the Eight Saints of War.

1376.—Death, in England, of the Black Prince.

1377.—Return of the papal court to Rome from Avignon; death, in England, of Edward III; accession of Richard II.

1378.—Election of Rival Popes, Urban VI and Clement VII; beginning of the Great Schism; death of Emperor, Chas. IV in Germany; accession of Wenceslaus (elected king of the Romans in 1376); tumult of the Ciompi in Florence.

1379.—War of the factions of the rival Popes in Rome; revolt of the White Hoods in Flanders.

1380.—Death, in France, of Chas. V and accession of Charles VI; post messengers established in Germany by the Teutonic Knights; birth of Thomas a Kempis; died 1471.

1381.—Capture of Naples by Chas. of Durazzo, who became king as Charles III; insurrection of the Mailloins in Paris; Wat Tyler's rebellion in England.

1382.—Earthquake Council; death of Louis, the Great, king of Hungary and Poland; accession of his daughter Mary in Hungary and of Hedvige, daughter of Cassimir, the Great, in Poland; death in prison, of Queen Joanna, of Naples.

1383.—Incorporation of Flanders in the dominions of the Duke of Burgundy; birth of Donatello; died 1466.

1384.—Wicklif died at mass in Lutterworth.

1385.—Acquisition of the Crown of Portugal by John I; he was beginning of House of Avis.

1386.—Marriage of the Emperor Sigismund to Mary, Queen of Hungary; assassination, in Hungary, of Charles III of Naples; accession in Naples of Ladislas, contested by Louis of Anjou; marriage of Hedvige, queen of Poland, to Jagellon, duke of Lithuania; victory of the Swiss over the Austrians at Sempach.

1387.—Birth of Fra Angelico; died 1455.

1388.—Battle of Otterburn between the Scots and the English; defeat of the Austrians by the Swiss at Nacfels; death of the Persian poet Hafiz.

1389.—Turkish conquest of Bulgaria and Servia by Amurath I; decisive battle of Kossova; election, at Rome, of Pope Boniface IX.

1390.—War in Florence with the duke of Milan; birth of Jan van Eyck; died 1440.

1392.—Appearance of insanity in the young king, Charles VI (French).

1394.—Birth of the Portugese Prince, Henry "the Navigator;" died 1460.

1395.—The fifteenth person arose who made claims of Messiahship; his name was Moses Botarel and he arose at Cisneros; the Milanese dominion of the Visconti created a duchy of the Empire by the Emperor Wenceslaus.

1396.—Great defeat at Nicopolis of the Christian defenders of Hungary by the Turkish Sultan.

1397.—Union of the Three Crowns of Sweden Denmark and Norway, called the Union of Calmar.

1398.—Invasion of India by Timour or Tamerlane.

1399.—Deposition of Richard II from the English throne by Henry of Bolingbroke, duke of Lancaster, who became king as Henry IV.

1400.—First modern European knowledge of Africa; deposition of Wenceslaus by the electoral College of Germany; invasion of Scotland by

Henry IV of England; John Gutenberg born; died 1467.

1402.—Birth of Masaccio; died 1428.

1403.—Hotspur's rebellion in England.

1405.—Sale of Pisa to Florence by Visconti; capture by the English of the heir to the Scottish Crown, afterwards James I; election of Boniface ninth as Pope.

1406.—Surrender of the Pisans to Florence after a year of war.

1407.—Founding of the Bank of St. George at Genoa.

1409.—Meeting of the Council of Pisa; chartering of the University of Leipsig.

1410.—Election of John XXII as Pope.

1411.—Founding of the University of St. Andrew's; defeat of the Scottish Lord of the Isles and the Highland Claus at the battle of Harlaw.

1412.—Birth of Joan of Arc, the "Maid of Orleans;" died 1431; meeting of the Council called at Rome by Pope John XXII; birth of Filippo Lippi; died 1469.

1414.—Meeting of the Council of Constance; summons to John Huss to appear before the Council; death of Arundel, archbishop of Canterbury.

1415.—John Huss burned; war in Bohemia, caused by giving Cup to the Laity; renewal of hundred year's

war with France by Henry V of England; his great victory at Agincourt; capture of Centa from the Moors by the Portugese.

1416.—Laity denied the Cup in Communion; Jerome of Prague burned.

1417.—Massacre of Armagnacs at Paris; creation of the electorate of Brandenburg by the Emperor Sigismund and its bestowal on Frederick, Count of Zollern or Hohenzollern; deposition of the rival Popes by the Council of Constance and ending of the Great Schism; election of Pope Martin V.

1419.—Rising of the Hussites in Bohemia; assassination of the duke of Burgundy at the Bridge of Montereau and alliance of Burgundians with the English invaders of France.

1420.—First crusade against the Bohemian Hussites summoned by the Pope; treaty of Troyes between the English and Burgundians; marriage of Henry V of England to Princess Catherine of France; birth of Johann Wessel; died 1489.

1421.—Second crusade against the Bohemians.

1422.—The first collection of Paston Letters; death of Henry V, king of England; accession of his infant son Henry VI; death of Chas. VI of France; the succession of his son

Chas. VII, disputed in favor of the infant Henry VI of England.

1424.—Release of James I of Scotland from his long captivity in England.

1429.—Siege of Orleans by the English, repelled under the influence of Joan of Arc; coronation of Chas. VII, king of France.

1430.—Capture of Joan of Arc by the English; aquisition of the greater part of the Netherlands by Philip of Burgundy.

1431.—Meeting of Council of Basle; condemnation and burning of Joan of Arc for witchcraft; election of Pope Eugenius IV; birth of Montegna.

1433.—Treaty of the Council of Basle with the insurgent Bohemians.

1434.—Organization of the Utraquist National Church in Bohemia; first expedition sent out by the Portuguese Prince Henry to explore the western coast of Africa; birth of Botarda; died 1494.

1437.—Recovery of Paris from the English by the French king Charles VII; death of Sigismund, Emperor and king of Hungary; election of Albert of Austria to the Hungarian throne.

1438.—Election of Albert II, of Austria by the German electoral princes; Pragmatic Sanction.

1439.—Death of Albert II of Ger-

many and Hungary; election of Ladislaus III, king of Poland, to the Hungarian throne; Council of Ferrara-Seven Sacraments.

1440.—Election of Frederick III of Austria, by the electoral princes of Germany.

1442.—First modern importation of negro slaves into Europe by the Portuguese.

1444.—Defeat of the Hungarians by the Turks at Varna and death of their king.

1445.—Destruction of Corinth by the Turks; birth of Comines, the Chronicler; died 1509.

1447.—Election of Pope Nicholas V, founder of the Vatican Library; death of the last of the ducal family of Visconti, leaving the duchy in dispute.

1450.—Rebellion of Jack Cade in England; possession of Milan and the duchy won by Francesco Sforza; Classic Schools established.

1451.—Rebellion of Ghent against Philip of Burgundy founding of the University of Glasgow.

1452.—Birth of Savonarola; died 1498; birth of Leonardo da Vinci; died 1519.

1453.—Conquest of Constantinople by the Turks defeat of the men of Ghent at Gavern; Austria raised to the rank of an Archduchy by the Emperor Frederick III; unsuccessful

rising in Rome against the papacy under Stephano Porcaio; St. Sophia captured by Turks; used as a morgue.

1454.—Production of the first known Printing with movable type by Gutenberg and Fust, at Mentz; treaty of Venice with the Turks, securing trade privileges and certain possessions in Greece.

1455.—Birth of Reuchlin; died 1522; beginning of the Wars of the Roses in England; about this time another (16th.) false Messiah arose, Asher Lämmlein, a German in Istria near Venice. He announced that the Messiah would come in a half a year, if the Jews would be penitent. His end is unknown.

1456.—The Turks in possession of Athens; siege of Belgrade by the Turks and their defeat by Huniades; publication at Mentz of the first printed Bible, now called the Mazarin Bible.

1457.—Organization of the Church of the Unitas Fratrum in Bohemia, (Moravian Brethren).

1458.—Submission of Genoa to the king of France; election of Podiebrad, (leader of the Church-reform party), king of Bohemia; division of the Crowns of Naples and Sicily on the death of Alfonso of Aragon.

1460.—Death of Prince Henry the Navigator.

1461.—Death of Charles VII, king of France; accession of Louis XI; emancipation of Genoa from the yoke of France; surrender of Trebizond, the last Greek capital, to the Ottoman Turks; deposition of Henry VI, declared by a Council of Lords in England; Edward, Duke of York, crowned king (Edward IV); defeat of Lancastrians at Towton.

1463.—War between the Turks and Venetians in Greece; birth of Pico della Mirandola; died 1494.

1464.—Submission of Genoa to the duke of Milan.

1465.—League of the Public Weal, in France against Louis XI; siege of Athens by the Venetians; its capture and pillage; battle of Montleberry.

1467.—Birth of Erasmus; died 1536; death of John Gutenberg, the printer; admission of Chas. the Bald to the dukedom of Burgundy; crusade against George Podiebrad, king of Bohemia, proclaimed by the Pope; birth of John Colet at London; died 1519.

1468.—Visit of Louis XI to Charles the Bald at Peronne; capture and destruction of Liege by Charles; war of the king of Bohemia with Austria and Hungary.

1469.—Beginning of the rule of Lorenzo de Medici in Florence; marriage of Isabella of Castile to Ferdi-

nand of Aragon; birth of Machiavel-
li; died 1527.

1470.—Restoration of Henry VI to
the English throne by Earl Warwick;
flight of Edward IV to England;
siege and capture of Negropont by
the Turks and massacre of the in-
habitants.

1471.—Death of Thomas a Kempis;
aquisition of Cyprus by the Vene-
tians; return of Edward IV to Eng-
land; his victories at Barnet and re-
covery of the throne; death of Henry
VI in the tower; death of George
Podiebrad; birth of Albert Dürer;
died 1528; birth of Cardinal Wolsey;
died 1530; election of Pope Sixtus,
fourth.

1473.—Birth of Copernicus; died
1543.

1474.—Birth of La Casas; died
1566; birth of Aristo; died 1533.

1475.—Birth of Michael Angelo;
died 1564; birth of Chevalier Bayard;
died 1524.

1476.—Peasant Uprising.

1477.—Marriage of Maximillian to
Mary of Burgundy; invasion of Italy
by the Turks, approaching to within
sight of Venice; production from
Caxton's press, the first book print-
ed in England; war with the Swiss,
defeat and death of Charles the
Bald; birth of Titian; died 1576.

1478.—Conspiracy of the Pazzi in
Florence; overthrow of the city-re-

public of Novgorod by Ivan III of Russia.

1480.—Birth of Sir Thomas More; died 1535.

1481.—Founding of the Holy Office of the Inquisition at Seville; printing in England of Caxton's translation of "Reynard the Fox;" Carlstadt.

1482.—Death of Mary of Burgundy and succession of her infant son, Duke Philip to the sovereignty of the Netherlands; birth of AEscolampadius.

1483.—Birth of Martin Luther; died 1546; death of Edward IV, king of England; murder of the Princes, his sons and usurpation of the throne by his brother, Richard; death of Louis XI of France and accession of Charles VIII; appoint of Torquemada Inquisitor General for Castile and Aragon; birth of Raphael; died 1520.

1484.—Election of Innocent VIII, for Pope; birth of the Swiss Reformer, Zwingli; died 1531; Wm. Tyndale.

1485.—Arrival of Columbus in Spain seeking help for a westward voyage to find Indias; overthrow and death of Richard III in England on Bosworth field; accession of Henry VII, the first of the Tudor line; appearance in England of the Sweating Sickness; capture of Vienna by Matthias of Hungary and expulsion of

the Emperor Frederick III from his hereditary dominion.

1486.—Election of Maximilian, son of the Emperor Frederick III, king of the Romans; Johann Eck.

1487.—Crusade against the Waldensians; rebellion of Lambert Simnel in England.

1488.—Capture and confinement of Maximilian by the citizens of Bruges; rebellion in Scotland and defeat and death of James III; birth of Ulrich von Hutten; died 1522; Miles Coverdale.

1490.—Beginning of the preaching of Savonarola in Florence; birth of Thomas Cromwell; died 1540; death of Matthias, king of Hungary; Cranmer.

1491.—Union of Brittany with France by marriage of the Duchess Anna to Charles VIII; Conquest of Granada by Ferdinand and Isabella; end of the Moorish dominion in Spain; birth of Loyola; died 1556.

1492.—First voyage of Columbus westward, resulting in the discovery of the Bahamas, Cuba and Hayti; death of Lorenzo de Medici at Florence; outbreak of the Bundschuh in surrection in Germany; expulsion of Jews from Spain; election of Pope Alexander VI (Roderigo Borgia). He is said to be the wickedest Pope ever elected.

1493.—Papal Bull granting to

Spain the New World; second voyage of Columbus; death of Emperor Frederick III; birth of Paracelsus; died 1541.

1494.—Treaty of Tordesillas between Spain and Portugal, partitioning the Ocean; expedition of Charles VIII into Italy; formation of the Christian Commonwealth at Florence under Savanarola; birth of Hans Sachs; died 1578; birth of Corregio; died 1534.

1495.—Abolition of the right of private warfare in Germany; easy conquest of Naples by Chas. VIII of France and his quick retreat; birth of Robelais; died 1553; birth of Clement Marot; died 1544.

1496.—Marriage of Philip, son of Maximilian of Austria and Mary of Burgundy, to Joanna, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain; rebellion of Perkin Warbeck in England.

1497.—Discovery of the Continent of North America by John Cabot; disputed first voyage of Americus Vespucci to the New World; discovery of the passage to India round the Cape of Good Hope by Vasco da Gama; excommunication of Savanarola by the Pope; birth of Melancthon; died 1560.

1498.—Third voyage of Columbus to the northern coast of South America; his arrest and return to Spain

in irons; arrest and execution of Savonarola at Florence; death of Chas. VIII: accession of Louis XIII; birth of Hans Holbein.

1499.—Conquest of Milan and the duchy by Louis XIII of France.

1500.—Voyage of the Cortereals of Newfoundland; discovery of Brazil by the Portugese navigator, Cabral; birth of Charles, eldest son of Philip of Burgundy and Joana of Spain; Chas. V became Emperor and united the Sovereignities of Austria, Burgundy and Spain.

1501.—Voyage of Americus Vespucci in the Portuguese service, to the Brazillian coast.

1502.—University of Wittenburg founded; third peasant uprising; fourth and last voyage of Columbus coasting Central America; election of Montezuma to the military chieftianship of the Aztecs; marriage of King James IV, of Scotland to Margaret, daughter of Henry VII of England which brought the Stuarts to the English throne; quarrel and war between the French and the Spaniards in Naples.

1503.—Election of Pope Julius II; St. Peter's Cathedral begun under this reign.

1504.—Expulsion of the French from Naples by the Spaniards under the Great Captain; suppression of

the independence of the Scottish lord of the Isles.

1505.—Birth of the reformer John Knox; died 1572.

1506.—Birth of Francis Xavier; died 1552; death of Columbus; death of Philip, consort of Queen Joana of Castile and acting sovereign.

1507.—Unsuccessful revolt of Genoa against French.

1508.—Formation of the League of Cambral against Venice by the Kings of France and Aragon, the Emperor, the Pope and the republic of Florence; birth of the Duke of Alba or Alba; died 1582.

1509.—First Spanish settlement on the American Mainland; death of Henry VII of England and accession of Henry VIII; publication of Barclay's "Ship of Fools;" birth of Calvin; death 1564.

1510.—Portugese occupation of Goa on the coast of India; dissolution of the League of Cambria and alliance of Pope Julius II with Venice and the Swiss against France.

1511.—Spanish conquest of Cuba; formation of the Holy League of Pope Julius II with Venice, Aragon and England against France.

1512.—Discovery of Florida by Ponce de Leon; restoration of the Medici to power in Florence.

1513.—Discovery of the Pacific Ocean by Balboa; beginning the

ministry of Wolsey in England; invasion of France by Henry VIII of England and his victory in the battle of Spurs; war of the Scots and English and defeat of the Scots at Flodden; peasant insurrection of the Kurucs in Hungary; complete expulsion of the French from Italy; death of Pope Julius II and election of Leo X.

1514.—Reuchlin's conflict with the Dominicans.

1515.—Death of Louis XII of France; accession of Francis I; tries to reconquer Milan; birth of Neir; died 1595; abolishment of the Pragmatic Sanction.

1516.—Death of Ferdinand V; Chas. of Austria becomes monarch of all Spain and its dependencies; treaty and Concordat of Francis I with the Pope; peace concluded between France, Spain and Austria; Zwingli, a preacher in Einsiedeln; Erasmus publishes his New Testament; appointment of Leo Casas. Protector of the Indians by Cardinal Jimenes; publication of the "Utopia" by Sir Thomas More.

1517.—Appearance of Tetzal in Germany selling Papal Indulgences; Luther's denunciation of the traffic; posting of the Ninety-five Theses on the Church-door at Wittenburg; birth of Admiral Coligny; he was leader of Protestants; massacred on St. Bartholomev's Day.

CHAPTER VIII.

From Luther's Theses to Peace of
Westphalia 1648.

1518.—Luther appears before Cajetan at Augsburg; Melancthon arrives at Wittenburg; Leo X publishes a Bull on Indulgences; mission of Miltitz into Saxony; Zwingli becomes pastor in Zurich; diet at Augsburg (Netherlands).

1519.—Landing of Cortez in Mexico; sailing of Magellan on his voyage of Circumnavigation; Luther's disputation with Eck; death of the Emperor Maximilian; election of his grandson Chas. V, already sovereign of Spain, the two Sicilies, the Netherlands and the Austrian possessions; discovery of the mouth of the Miss. river; birth of Catherine de Medici; birth of Theodore Beza.

1520.—Excommunication of Luther by Leo X; Luther burns the Bull; insurrection of the Spanish Commons; long battle of Cortez with the Aztecs in City of Mexico; death of Montezuma; retreat of the Spaniards; rebellion of the Holy Junta in Spain; birth of William Cecil, Lord Burleigh; died 1598.

1521.—Another Bull issued against

Luther; Luther appears before the Diet of Worms; edict of the Diet against him; his abduction to the Wartburg; League of Leo tenth and Charles V; Milan is wrested from the French by Chas V; accession of Henry VIII to the League; death of Leo tenth; conquest and capture of Belgrade by Soliman II; conquest and siege of Mexico by Cortez and the Spaniards.

1522.—Appointment of Cortez to be Governor, Captain-General and Chief Justice of New Spain (Mexico); election of Pope Adrian VI; disturbances by Carlstadt at Wittenburg; Luther leaves the Wartburg; Luther's answer to Henry VIII; Adrian's letter to the diet of Nuremberg; the Hundred Grievances of Germany; capture of Rhodes by Soliman II.

1523.—Gustavus Vasa is proclaimed king of Sweden; defection of the Constable Bourbon; death of Adrian sixth accession of Clement VII; organization of the Reformed Church in Livonia (N. Germany); publication of Luther's translation of the New Testament; disputation at Zurich, and abrogaion of the mass and image worship; Reubein announced himself to be forerunner of Christ.

1524.—Albert of Bradenburg declares for the Reformation; the Land grave of Hesse favors it; Catholic

League signed at Ratisbon; peasant's War; quarrel of Erasmus and Ulrich von Hutten; secret alliance of Clement VII and Francis I; Order of Theatins founded; voyage of Verrazano to North America.

1525.—Bloody suppression of Peasant's revolt in Germany and execution of Münzer; defeat and capture of Francis I, at Pavia; marriage of Luther to Catherine Bora; Protestant League of Torgau; Frederick I of Denmark grants liberty to Protestantism; mass abolished at Zurich; death of the Elector Frederick.

1526.—Treaty of Madrid for the release of Francis I from his captivity; great defeat of the Hungarians by the Turks at Mohacs and death of Louis II; Ferdinand of Austria becomes king of Bohemia and Hungary; civil war in Hungary; League of Cognac, between Francis I, Clement VII and other powers against the Emperor; recess of the Diet of Spires; the League of Torgau is formed; printing (at Worms) of Tyndale's English Version of the New Testament.

1527.—Capture and sack of Rome by the imperial troops; Henry VIII seeks a divorce from Catherine of Aragon; Diet of Westeras; establishment of the Reformation in Sweden; visitation of the Saxon Churches;

the republic restored in Florence by a popular rising.

1528.—Reformation begins in Scotland; martyrdom of Hamilton; Reformation established in Berne; alliance of John Zapolya king of Hungary with the Turkish Sultan Soliman, against his rival Ferdinand of Austria; deliverance of Genoa from French.

1529.—Second Diet of Spires; protest of the Lutherans; treaty of Barcelona between the Pope and the Emperor; peace of Cambray; Francis I leaves Milan to the Empire; siege of Vienna by Soliman II; Reformation established in Basel; the Marburg Conference; fall of Wolsey from power in England; siege of Florence by the imperialists; surrender of the city and restoration of the Medici.

1530.—Coronation of Charles V by Clement VII at Bologna; Diet of Augsburg is opened; formulation of Protestant confession of Faith; the Condemnatory Augsburg decree; formation of the Protestant League of Smalkalde; cession of Malta by the Emperor to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John; siege of Buda by the Austrians; Genoa freed from the Dukes of Savoy; death of Cardinal Wolsey.

1531.—Ferdinand of Austria elected King of the Romans; breach of

Henry VIII with the Pope on the question of the Annuling of his marriage to Catherine of Aragon; he is styled by the Clergy "Head of the Church of England"; a Diet of Spire; War of Cappel; death of Zwingli; peace between Zurich and the 5 Cantons; death of OEcolampadius.

1532.—Peace of Nuremburg; alarm from the Turks; death of the Elector John; he is succeeded by John Frederic; Farel preaches in Geneva; conquest of Peru by Pizarro; Order of Paulines formed; Henry VIII summoned to Rome by Pope; death of Solomon Moloko. a Pseudo-Messiah; he was burned at the Stake; Messian kingdom to be 1540.

1533.—Annullment of the marriage of Henry VIII to Catherine of Aragon by Cranmer; marriage of Henry VIII to Anne Boleyn; birth of Montaigne; died 1592; marriage of Henry II (of Orleans) with Catherine de Medici.

1534.—Henry VIII is excommunicated by Clement VII; Act of Supremacy passed; death of Clement VII. succeeded by Paul third; alliance of Francis I with Sultan; Loyola commences the organization of the Jesuit Order at Paris; Luther's translation of the Bible is completed; first voyage of Jacques Cartier to the St. Lawrence; the Anabaptism seizure of the city of Münster; be-

ginning of fierce persecution of the Reformers in France; birth of Isaac Luria-Pseudo-Messiah; died 1572.

1535.—Expedition of Charles V against Tunis; death of Reubeni; he was born about 1490; he claimed to be the forerunner of the Messiah; and that Messiah would come and lead the Jews back to Palestine; execution of Sir Thomas More in England; suppression of the English Monasteries; establishing of Protestantism in Geneva; printing of Coverdale's English version of the Bible; second voyage of Jacques Cartier and exploration of St. Lawrence to Montreal; Calvin publishes his Institutes at Basel.

1536.—Trial and execution of Anne Boleyn; marriage of Henry VIII to Jane Seymour; martyrdom of Tyndale; death of Erasmus; Calvin appears in Geneva; renewed war between Charles V and Francis I.

1537.—Birth of Edward VI; death of Jane Seymour; Ecclesiastical Supremacy of Henry VIII declared by the Irish Parliament; Christian III establishes the reformation of Denmark; brief of Paul third, forbidding further enslavement of Indians in America; Paul third appoints commission of Reform, the Counter-reformation.

1538.—Treaty of Peace between Charles V and Francis I; formation

of the Holy League of the Catholic Princes of Germany; birth of Cardinal Berromes; died 1584; League against the Turks treaty of Ferdinand with John Zapolya; Calvin banished from Geneva; first Presbyterian Church by Calvin in France.

1539.—The Six articles passed in England; conference in Germany between Catholics and Protestants; reformation in the Duchy of Saxony and in Brandenburg; landing of DeSoto in Florida; revolt of Ghent against the exactions of the Emperor Charles V; the whip with six strings, the (Bloody Articles).

1540.—Marriage of Anne of Cleves by Henry VIII; their divorce; marriage of Henry VIII to Catherine Howard; execution of Cromwell; death of John Zapolya; Pope approves of the statutes of the Jesuit Order; first known printing done in America (in Mexico).

1541.—A Diet and conference in Ratisbon; expedition of Charles V to Algiers; Soliman reenters Hungary; Calvin recalled to Geneva; assassination of Pizarro; third and last voyage of Cartier to the St. Lawrence; Presbyterians in Geneva.

1542.—Execution of Catherine Howard, fifth queen of Henry VIII; death of DeSoto on shores of the Mississippi river; war rekindled between Chas. V and Francis I; alli-

ance of Francis I with the Turks, who ravished the coasts of Italy; death of James V of Scotland; rule of Mary of Guise; Xavier arrives at Goa in the East Indies; Reformation in Brunswick; flight of Ochim from Italy; Mendez Pinto discovered Japan; organization of Calvin's religious state in Geneva; war of the Scots and English; birth of Mary Stuart; "New Laws" of Chas. V, prohibiting the enslavement of Indians in America.

1543.—Birth of Hayyin Vital Calibrese at Damascus, a Pseudo-Messiah; died 1620; while he was in Egypt he was said to have performed miracles; marriage of Henry VIII to Catherine Parr (sixth queen); alliance of Chas. V with Henry VIII against Francis I; revival of the Inquisition in Italy; Xavier in India; discussion of Menno Simons with John a Lasco; Menno was the leader who gathered many of the persecuted Anabaptists and championed their cause.

1544.—Victory of the French at Cerisoles over the imperialists; treaty of Crespy, terminating the war; the Turks, masters of a great part of Hungary; birth of Torquato Tasso; died 1595.

1545.—Opening of the Council of Trent; this council was called 1542; it lasted till 1563; Melville.

1546.—Death of Luther (Feb. 18); massacre of Waldenses in Southeastern France; treaty of the Emperor Chas. V with Pope, binding the former to make war on the Protestants in Germany; the Elector of Saxony and the Landgrave of Hesse put under the Ban of the Empire; the Schmalcaldic War; assassination of Cardinal Beaton in Scotland; reformation of the Electoral Palatinate.

1547.—Death of Henry VIII; accession of Edward VI; death of Francis I; accession of Henry II (France); battle of Mühlberg; the Pope transfers the Council from Trent to Bologna, by way of opposition to influence of Emperor; truce between Ferdinand and the Turks; bestowal of the Electorate of Saxony on Duke Maurice of Saxony; the interim of Augsburg; siege of the Castle of St. Andrews in Scotland; captivity and condemnation of John Knox to the French Galleys; birth of Cervantes; died 1616.

1548.—The Liepsic Interim; marriage of Jeanne de Albert with Anthony of Bourbon; death of Sigismund I of Poland; accession of Sigismund Augustus; Mary, Queen of Scots is taken to France, being contracted to the Dauphin; book of Common Prayer introduced; the baptism enjoined is Trine Immersion.

1549.—Death of Paul third; Jesuits

enter Brazil; Xavier enters Japan; election of Pope Julius XXIII.

1550.—Promulgation of the most infamous of the edicts of Charles V against heresy in the Netherlands; birth of Coke; died 1634; vestment controversy begins; Hooper made bishop of Gloucester; Martyr, Bucer and other reformers from the continent received into England.

1551.—Alliance of the French King Henry II with the Protestants of Germany; narrow escape of Chas. V from capture by Maurice of Saxony; Maurice of Saxony takes up the cause of the Protestants.

1552.—Revision of the Book of Common Prayer; treaty of Passau between the Emperor and the German Protestants; Henry II (French) occupies Metz, Toul and Verdun; ravages of the Turks on the coast of Italy and blockade of Naples by their galleys; birth of Sir Walter Raleigh; died 1618; birth of Spenser; died 1599; forming of the forty two Articles for the Church of England; execution of Somerset.

1553.—Death of Edward VI; accession of Mary; unsuccessful attempt to place Lady Jane Grey on the throne; battle of Sievershausen in Germany and death of Maurice of Saxony; religious peace of Augsburg giving religious supremacy to each German prince in his own do-

minion; Xavier enters China; death of Servetus at Geneva.

1554.—Wyat's insurrection in England; execution of Lady Jane Grey; marriage of queen Mary to Philip of Spain; birth of Sir Philip Sydney; died 1586; restoration of Papal Supremacy in England; Charles V gives up Sicily and Naples to his son Philip.

1555.—Discussion of Menno Simons with Micronius; Menno published his "Foundation Book;" Mennonites left Wismar; peace of Augsburg; Ecclesiastical Reservation; persecution of Protestants in England; death of Ridley and Latimer; death of Julius III; election of Pope Paul IV; league of Paul IV with France to wrest Naples from Spain; return of John Knox to Scotland; first act of the abdication of the Emperor Charles V performed in Brussels; accession of his son Philip in the Netherlands; Hooper was burned at the stake.

1556.—Burning of Cranmer in England; unsuccessful expedition of the Duke of Guise against Naples; complete abdication of all his crowns by Charles V; succession of his son Philip II in Spain, Naples and Milan; succession of his brother Ferdinand I to the imperial throne; death of Ignatius Loyola.

1557.—Battle and siege of St. Quentin with success for the Span-

iards, invading France; signing of the first Scottish Covenant by the Lords of the Congregation; peace between the Duke of Alva and Paul fourth.

1558.—Recovery of Calais by the French from the English; death of Queen Mary and accession of Elizabeth in England; marriage of Mary Stuart, queen of Scots, to the French dauphin, afterwards Francis II; defeat of the French at Graveline; death of Charles V at the monastery at Yuste.

1559.—Peace of Cateau-Cambresis; death of Henry II; accession of Francis II; passage of the Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity in England; dominating influence of the Guise family in France; institution of the Papal Index of prohibited books; election of Pope Pius IV; General Synod of the Huguenots in Paris; Margaret of Parma is made Regent of the Netherlands with Granville for her principal minister; persecution of Protestants in Spain; death of Menno Simons, founder of Mennonites.

1560.—Coligny presents the Huguenot petitions at Fountainbleau; death of Francis II; accession of Charles IX; Catherine de Medici attains to power; Elizabeth supports the Protestants in Scotland; Treaty of Edinburg; Protestantism established in

Scotland by an Act of Parliament; death of Regent Mary; death of Melancthon; printing of the Geneva Bible.

1561.—Return of Queen Mary Stuart from France to Scotland; birth of Francis Bacon; died 1626; her first interview with John Knox; Colloquy of Poissy.

1562.—First slave-trading voyage of John Hawkins; first attempt of Coligny to found a Huguenot colony in Florida; massacre of Huguenots in Vassy, beginning the wars of religion in France; death of Anthony of Navarre on the Catholic side; revision of the Articles of the Church of England.

1563.—Siege of Orleans by Catholics; assassination of the Duke of Guise; Edict of Amboise; close of Council of Trent; publication of Fox's Book of Martyrs; Heidelberg Catechism written.

1564.—Huguenot colony settled on the St. John's river in Florida; death of the Emperor Ferdinand I; accession of his son Maximilian II, the tolerant emperor; birth of Shakspeare; died 1616; birth of Marlowe; died 1593; birth of Galileo; died 1642; death of Calvin.

1565.—Marriage of Mary Stuart with Darnley; cruel edicts of Philip II against the Moors; cruelties of the Inquisition in the Netherlands;

death of Pius fourth; destruction of the Huguenot colony in Florida by the Spaniards; Spanish settlement of St. Augustine; great defense of Malta against the Turks by the Knights of St. John.

1566.—Accession of Pius V; the Compromise of Breda; iconclasm in the Netherlands; death of Soliman II; murder of Rizzio; birth of Jas. VI of Scotland; Jesuits enter Florida; sack of Moscow by Crim Tartars; publication of Udall's "Ralph Royster Doyster," the first printed English comedy.

1567.—Renewal of the religious civil war in France; peace of Turks and Hungarians; Alva sent to the Netherlands; arrest of Egmont and Horn; retirement of the Prince of Orange into Germany; creation of Alva's "Council of Blood;" murder of Lord Darnley; marriage of the Queen Mary Stuart to Earl Bothwell; rising of the Scottish Barons; imprisonment and deposition of the Queen; accession of her son James VI; birth of St. Francis de Sales; died 1622.

1568.—Escape of Mary, Queen of Scots to England; printing of the Bishop's Bible in England; conflict in the Netherlands; Egmont and Horn are beheaded; peace of Longumeau (treacherous); gathering of Huguenots at Rochelle; Isaac Luria in Je-

rusalem said that the Messiah was to come in this year; he claimed to possess the soul of the Messiah; he is the nineteenth Pseudo-Messiah; Jesuit Seminary Douay founded.

1569.—Renewed insurrection of the Huguenots; battle of Jarnac; death of Louis de Conde; Prince Henry of Navarre is recognized as head of the Huguenot party; battle of Moncontour; Alva's scheme of taxation in the Netherlands; creation of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany under the sovereignty of the Medici.

1570.—Peace between the warring religions in France; excommunication of Elizabeth by Pius V; second phase of Puritanism; Cartwright opposes Episcopacy; assassination of the Regent Murray; Synod of Sendomir in Poland; union of Protestants.

1571.—Holy League of Venice, Spain and the Pope against the Turks; Turkish conquest of Cyprus; battle of Lepanto; defeat of the Turks by Don John of Austria; the thirty-nine Articles of the English Church made binding on the clergy; birth of Kepler; died 1630; preaching of Robert Browne.

1572.—Death of Pius V; accession of Gregory XIII; restoration of the Episcopacy in Scotland; marriage of Henry of Navarre to Margaret of Valois; union of Holland, Zealand and Friesland, under William of

Orange; massacre of St. Bartholomew; death of Sigismund II of Poland; death of John Knox; Coligny murdered.

1573.—Henry, Duke of Anjou, elected king of Poland; Alva leaves the Netherlands; siege of the Huguenots gathered at Rochelle; peace of Rochelle; Spanish siege and capture of Haarlem; appointment of Requesens to the Spanish command in Netherlands; Wm. Laud.

1574.—Death of Chas. IX of France; accession of Henry III (his brother); siege and relief of Leyden, commemorated by the founding of the University; birth of Ben Jonson; died 1637; Synod of Dort; Louis of Nassau is defeated and slain.

1575.—Election of Rudolph, the Emperor's son, to the throne of Bohemia, and as king of the Romans, to the imperial succession; election of Stephen Batory to the throne of Poland; offer of the sovereignty of the Netherlands to Queen Elizabeth of England.

1576.—Rise of the Catholic League Maximilian II; accession of his son in France; death of the Emperor Rudolph; death of Requesens; the Spanish fury at Antwerp and elsewhere; union of the Catholic and Protestant provinces of the Netherlands by the treaties called the Pacification of Ghent and the Union of

Brussels; Jesuits influences in the imperial Court; the Catholic reaction in Germany.

1577.—Renewed war and renewed peace between the religious factions in France; the sailing of Sir Francis Drake on his voyage which encompassed the world; Drake attacks the Spanish ships and settlements; publication, in England, of Holinshed's "Chronicle."

1578.—Treaty of Elizabeth with the Netherlands; death of Don John of Austria; accession of Alexander of Parma; Jesuit Seminary at Rome.

1579.—Utrecht Union; the ten southern provinces submit to Alexander of Parma; treaty of Nerac arranged by Catherine de Medici with Henry of Navarre; submission of the Walloon provinces to Spanish rule.

1580'.—Rebellion in Ireland, fomented by Spain; William of Orange is proscribed by Philip III; final founding of the city of Buenos Ayres; Jesuit missionary dispatched to England from the Continent; Protestant persecution of Jesuits and Seminary Priests in England; war of the Lovers; reopening the civil conflict in France; publication of two books of Montaigne's Essays.

1581.—Formal declaration of Independence by the Dutch provinces of the Netherlands; the first National

Covenant in Scotland; publication of Tasso's "Gerusalemme Liberata;" the protectorate of the Low Countries is given to the Duke of Anjou.

1582.—Success of Parma in the Netherlands; Matteo Ricci, Jesuit Missionary to China; raid of Ruthven and confinement of King James in Scotland; founding of the University of Edinburg; birth of Johan Gerhard; died 1637; able scholar.

1583.—Colonizing expedition of Sir Humphrey Gilbert to Newfoundland; returning he perished; treacherous attempt of Anjou to seize Antwerp; introduction of the Gregorian Calendar in most Catholic Countries in Europe; the Duke of Anjou returns to France; birth of Grotius; died 1645; birth of Wallenstein; died 1634.

1584.—Death of the Duke of Anjou; Henry of Navarre becomes the heir of the Crown; alliance of the League with Spain; Treaty of Joinville; assassination of William of Orange by instigation of Philip II of Spain.

1585.—Death of Gregory XIII; accession of Sixtus V; Henry of Navarre excommunicated; surrender of Antwerp to Alexander of Parma; the United Provinces place themselves under the protection of Elizabeth; Leicester sent into the Netherlands; Drake attacks the Spanish settlements in the West Indies; the war

of the three Henrys; birth of Cardinal Richelieu; died 1642; birth of Cornelius Jansen in Holland.

1586.—League between James VI and Elizabeth; battle of Zutphen in the Netherlands; death of Sir Philip Sydney; election of Sigismund of Sweden to the Polish throne; publication of Camden's *Britannia*.

1587.—Second colony planted by Raleigh on Roanoke island; execution of Mary Stuart in England; defeat of the Catholic League by Henry of Navarre at Contras; Leicester returns to England; Maurice of Orange acquires the chief direction of the contest in the Netherlands; Sigismund III of Sweden is elected King of Poland; birth of George Wither.

1588.—Defeat of the Spanish Armada; meeting of the States-General at Blois; assassination of the Duke of Guise and the Cardinal, his brother by Henry III; death of Catherine de Medici; siege of Paris; birth of Hobbes.

1589.—Assassination of Henry III leaving Henry of Navarre the nearest heir to the throne, (French); publication of the first volume of Hakluyt's, "*Voyages and Discoveries*."

1590.—Continued War of the League in France against Henry of Navarre; his victory at Ivry; siege of Paris; death of Sixtus V; election

of Urban VII; Parma raises the siege of Paris; publication of Spenser's "Faerie Queen;" Sydney's "Arcadia;" and part of Marlowe's "Tamburlane."

1591.—Bull of Gregory XIV against Henry IV; death of Gregory XIV; accession of Innocent IX. He dies before close of year; renewed invasion of Hungary by the Turks; death of the Duke of Parma.

1592.—Election of Pope Clement VIII; Presbyterianism is fully established in Scotland; birth of Sir John Elliot; died 1632.

1593.—Abjuration of the Protestant religion by Henry of Navarre; division of counsels in the League; rout of the Turks in Hungary; publication of Shakspeare's "Venus and Adonis."

1594.—Coronation of Henry of Navarre as Henry IV, King of France and his reception in Paris; Maurice of Orange recovers the whole territory of the United Provinces; publication of Hooker's "Ecclesiastical Polity," (4 books) and Shakespeare's "Lucrece."

1595.—Expulsion of the Jesuits from Paris; war of the French King with Spain; first expedition of Sir Walter Raleigh in search of El Dorado; Clement VIII absolves Henry IV.

1596.—Alliance of Henry IV with Elizabeth; the English destroy the

Spanish fleet in harbor of Cadiz; frightful defeat of the Austrians and Transylvanians by the Turks; capture of Cadiz by the Dutch and English; birth of Descarte; died 1650.

1597.—Irish rebellion under Hugh O'Neill, earl of Tyrone; annexation of Ferrara to the States of the Church; publication of Bacon's Essays; a printed copy of Shakspeare's "Romeo and Juliet" and of the first edition of "King Richard II," and "King Richard III"

1598.—The Edict of Nantes issued by Henry IV, securing religious freedom to the Huguenots; peace with Spain by the Treaty of Vernins; death of Philip II and accession of Philip III; publication of Sakspeare's "Love's Labor Lost;" Stowe's "Survey of London."

1599.—Birth of Oliver Cromwell; died 1658; birth of Van Dyck; 1641; birth of Velasquez; died 1660.

1600.—Marriage of Henry IV to Catherine de Medici; Giordani Bruno is burned at the stake; Roman missionaries enter Korea; first charter granted to the English West India Company; Gowrie Plot in Scotland; publication of Shakspeare's "King Henry V," "King Henry IV," "Much Ado about Nothing," "Midsummer Night's Dream," and "Merchant of Venice;" birth of Claude Lorraine; Lorraine died 1682.

1601.—Suppression of the rebellion in Ireland; enactment of the first English Poor Law; Abram Shalom, a pretender of Davidic Messiahship, sent word to Hayyim Vital of Damascus to go to Jerusalem and he would be protected.

1602.—Chartering of the Dutch East India company; beginning of the long imprisonment of Sir Walter Raleigh in the Tower on charge of Treason; first acting of Shakspeare's "Hamlet;" founding of the Bodleian Library; birth of Cardinal Mazarin; died 1661; Douay Bible.

1603.—Death of Queen Elizabeth; accession of Jas. V; first publication of Hamlet.

1604.—Founding of a French colony at Port Royal in Acadia, Nova Scotia; the Hampton Court Conference of King James with the English Puritans; letter of Majesty grants protection to the Protesants in Bohemia.

1605.—Gunpowder plot of English Catholics against king and Parliament; electing of Pope Paul V; death of Akbar, founder of the Mogul Empire in India; publication of Bacon's "Advancement of Learning;" also, part I of Cervantes "Don Quixote."

1606.—Charter granted by King James I of England to the London and Plymouth Companies for Amer-

ican Colonization; Venice placed under the interdict by the Pope; peace of Sitvatorok, ending the war with the Turks in Hungary; deposition of the Emperor Rudolph from the headship of the House of Austria; surrender of Austria and Hungary to Matthias by Rudolph; organization of the Independent Church of Brownists at Scrooby, England; birth of Cornielle; died 1684; birth of Rembrandt; died 1669.

1607.—Settlement of Jamestown, Virginia; migration of the Independents of Scrooby to Holland; birth of Roger Willams; Donanwörth seized by the Duke of Bavaria.

1608.—Publication of Shakspeare's "King Lear;" formation of the Evangelical Union among the Protestant Princes in Germany; first French settlement by Champlain at Quebec; birth of Milton; died 1674; birth of Thomas Fuller; died 1661; birth of Edward Hyde; earl of Clarendon; died 1674; Milton was a hymn-writer.

1609.—Discovery of the Hudson River by Henry Hudson; Twelve Year Truce established between Spain and the United Provinces; opening of the Julich-Cleve Contest in Germany; settlement of the exiled Pilgrims of Scrooby at Leyden; publication of the Douay translation of the Bible; founding of the Bank of

Amsterdam; discovery of Lake Champlain; construction of the telescope by Gabileo and discovery of Jupiter's moons.

1610.—Catholic League formed in Germany under the Duke of Bavaria; assassination of Henry IV of France; accession of Louis XIII under the regency of Marie de Medici; beginning of the trade with the Indians on th Hudson by the Dutch; first acting of Shakspeare's "Macbeth;" publication of twelve books of Chapman's translation of the Iliad.

1611.—The English Bible published in England by authority of King "King James Version;" founding of Montreal by Champlain; death of Charles IX, king of Sweden; accession of Gustavus Adolphus; plantation of Ulster by English courtiers and London livery companies.

1612.—Death of the Emperor Rudolph; coronation of Matthias; birth of Samuel Butler; died 1680.

1613.—Destruction of the French colony at Port Royal, Arcadia, by Argall of Virginia; election to the throne of Russia of Michael Romanoff; birth of Jeremy Taylor; died 1667; birth of Gerard Dow; died 1680; John Austin, a hymn-writer.

1614.—Edicts of persecution and banishment against Romanists in Japan; publication of "Raleigh's His-

tory of the World;" last meeting of the States General of France before the Revolution; birth of Cardinal de Retz; died 1679.

1615.—Visit of the first English ambassador to the Court of the Great Mogul; appearance at Frankfurt-on-the-Main of the first known weekly newspaper regularly printed and published; birth of Salvator Rosa; died 1673; Richard Baxter.

1616.—Jesuits in Canada, having entered in previous year; opening of war between Sweden and Poland; death of Shakspeare and Cervantes.

1617.—James I, imposes Episcopacy on Scotland; election of Ferdinand to the throne of Bohemia and Hungary; cession of territory on the Baltic to Sweden, by Russia; second expedition of Sir Walter Raleigh in search of El Dorado.

1618.—Rising of Protestants in Bohemia, beginning of "Thirty Years War;" New York colonized by the Dutch; Union of Prussia with the electorate of Brandenburg; execution of Sir Walter Raleigh; adoption of the Five Articles of Perth by the Assembly of the Scottish Church.

1619.—Death of Emperor Matthias; accession of his cousin Ferdinand II; deposition of Ferdinand in Bohemia; election of Frederick, elector palatinate to the Bohemian throne; meeting of Synod of Dort;

Armenianism condemned in the United Provinces; trial and execution of John Barneveldt; introduction of slavery into Virginia; birth of Colbert; died 1693.

1620.—The Elector Palatinate stripped of his dominions; persecution of the Puritans in England; landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, Mass.; decisive defeat of the Protestants of Bohemia in the battle of the White Mountain; flight of Frederick, the newly elected king; rising of the French Huguenots at Rochelle; publication of Bacon's "Novum Organum."

1621.—Dissolution of the Evangelical Union; peace of Montauban between the French king and the Huguenots; renewed war of the United Provinces with Spain; grant of Nova Scotia to Sir William Alexander; formation of the Dutch West India Company; the first Thanksgiving Day in New England.

1622.—Founding of the College of the Propaganda at Rome; grant to Gorges and Capt. John Mason of a province embracing parts of New Hampshire and Maine; appearance of the first known printed newspaper in England "The Weekly News;" birth of Moliere; died 1673.

1623.—Conquest and transfer of the Palatinate electorate to Maximilian, Duke of Bavaria; erection of

a fort on Manhattan Island by the Dutch West India Company; publication of the first "Folio" edition of Shakspeare's plays; birth of Paschal; died 1662; he was greatest thinker.

1624.—Richelieu becomes the minister of Louis XIII; alliance of England, Holland and Denmark to support the Protestants in Germany; birth of George Fox; died 1690; Dutch missionaries.

1625.—First Jesuit Mission to Canada; death of James I, of England; accession of Charles I. beginning of the English struggle between king and Parliament; Richelieu attempts to expel the Austrians and Spaniards from the Valtelline passes; fresh insurrection of the French Huguenots; engagement of Wallenstein and his army in the service of the Emperor against the Protestants.

1626.—Birth in Smyrna of Shabbethi Zebi, who made claims of Messiahship; he died 1676; peace of Monzon between France and Spain; end of the Valtelline War; death of Lord Bacon; defeat of Mansfield by Wallenstein at Dessau; purchase of Manhattan Island from the Indians by the Dutch West India Company.

1627.—Mecklenburg is given to Wallenstein; seizure of a part of Brazil from the Dutch; death of the

Mogul Emperor Jahangir; accession of Shah Jahan; alliance of England with the French Huguenots; siege of Rochelle by Richelieu; birth of Bossuet; died 1704.

1628.—Unsuccessful siege of Stralsund by Wallenstein; "Petition Right" passed by the English Parliament; assassination of the duke of Buckingham; surrender of Rochelle to Richelieu; publication of Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood; birth of Bunyan; died 1688; destruction of the political power of the Huguenots.

1629.—Peace of Lübeck; Edict of Restitution; Protestant Prince to restore church property; tumult in English Parliament and forcible detention of the Speaker; dissolution by the king and arrest of Elliot and others; division of the grant made in New England to Gorges and Mason giving New Hampshire to Mason; introduction of the Patroon System in New Netherland by Dutch West India Company; first conquest of Canada by the English.

1630.—Dismissal of Wallenstein by the Emperor; appearance of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden as Champion of Protestantism; settlement of Mass. Bay Colony; founding of Boston; Richelieu triumphs in French circles birth of Abraham Cardoso.

1631.—Siege, capture and sack of

Magdeburg by the imperial General Tilly; treaty of Barwâlde between Gustavus Adolphus and the king of France; defeat of Tilly on the Breitenfeld at Liepsic by Gustavus Adolphus; end of war concerning Montau; appearance of first printed newspaper in France; birth of Dryden; died 1700; R. Williams settles R. I.

1632.—Defeat and death of Tilly in battle with the Swedish king on the Lech; victory and death of Gustavus Adolphus in battle with Wallenstein at Lützen; accession in Sweden of Queen Christina; patent to Lord Baltimore by James I. king of England, granting him Maryland; first Jesuit Mission in Canada; birth of John Locke; died 1704; birth of Spinoza; died 1677; restoration of Canada and Nova Scotia by England to France.

1633.—Alliance of France with Sweden and the Protestants treaty of Heilbronn; Laud is made Archbishop of Canterbury; Galileo is forced to renounce the Copernican theory; appointment of Wentworth to be Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; death of George Herbert, a hymn-writer.

1634.—Defeat of the Swedes at Nordlingen; conspiracy against Wallenstein, resulting in his assassination; terms of peace with the Emperor made by Saxony and Branden-

burg; levy of Ship-money in England; naming the town on Manhattan Island, New Amsterdam; acting of Milton's Comus.

1635.—The Peace of Prague; the Edict of Restitution is given up as to Saxony and Brandenburg; active interference of Richelieu in Thirty Years War; unsuccessful French expedition into Italy for the expulsion of the Spaniards from Milan; first settlements in the Connecticut valley; dissolution of the Council for New England; partitioning of its territory.

1636.—Banishment of Roger Williams from Massachusetts and his founding of Providence; founding of Hartford; founding of Harvard College in Massachusetts; campaign of Duke Bernhard of Weimar in Alsace and Lorraine, in the pay of general, Baner, at Wittstock, over the Saxons and imperialists.

1637.—Death of Ferdinand II and accession of Emperor Ferdinand III; the Pequot War in New England; introduction of Laud's Service-book into Scotland; tumult in St. Gile's Church; publication of Descarte's "Discours de la Methode."

1638.—Planting of the Swedish Colony on the Delaware river in America; banishment of Anne Hutchinson from Mass. settlement and naming of Rhode Island; opening of New

Netherland to free colonization and trade; rising in Scotland against the Service-book; signing of the National Covenant; planting of the New Haven Colony in New England; Turkish siege and capture of Bagdad and horrible massacre of its people.

1639.—Adoption of the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut and Fundamental Agreement of New Haven; grant of Maine to Sir Ferdinando Gorges; the first Bishop's War of the Scotch with king Charles I; birth of Racine; died 1699; first Baptist church in America.

1640.—Meeting of the Long Parliament in England; English settlement of Madras in India; recovery of National Independence by Portugal; extraordinary double siege of Turin; introduction in Europe of Peruvian bark; Frederick William, the Great, elector.

1641.—Impeachment and execution of Strafford; adoption of the Grand Remonstrance by the English Parliament; Catholic rising in Ireland and alleged massacres of Protestants; Madews begins mission to the Indians of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard.

1642.—Massachusetts Gen. Council ordered that all masters of families should catechise their families, at least once each week (Sunday); king

Charles' attempt in England to arrest the Five Members; opening of the Civil War at Edgehill; conspiracy of Cinq Mars in France; death of Cardinal Richelieu; second battle of Breitenfeld in Germany, won by the Swedes under Tortenson; birth of Sir Isaac Newton; died 1727.

1643.—Assembling of the Westminster Divines; Confederation of the United Colonies of New England; subscription of the Solemn League and Covenant between the Scotch and English nations; siege of Gloucester and first battle of Newbury; death of Louis XIII of France; accession of Louis XIV, under the regency of his mother Anna of Austria, and the ministry of Cardinal Mazarin; alliance of Denmark with the Emperor; disastrous war with Sweden.

1644.—Accession of Pope Innocent X; battles of Marston Moor and the second Newbury; siege of Lathom House in the English Civil War; charter granted to the colony of Providence Plantations; invention of the barometer by Toricelli; birth of William Penn.

1645.—Oliver Cromwell placed second in Command of the English Parliamentary army; the storming of Bridgewater and Bristol; exploits of Montrose in Scotland; victory of Terstenson and the Swedes over the

imperialists at Jankowitz in Bohemia; defeat of the imperialists by the French near Allerheim; peace of Brömsebro between Sweden and Denmark; beginning of the War of Candia (Crete); battle of Naseby.

1646.—Adoption of Presbyterianism by the English Parliament; surrender of King Chas. to the Scottish army; capture of Dunkirk from the Spaniards by the French and Dutch; birth of Liebnitz; died 1716; John Elliot, Apostle to the North American Indians.

1647.—Surrender of King Charles by the Scots to the English; his imprisonment at Holdenby House and his seizure by the army; Truce of the Elector of Bavaria with the Swedes and the French; election of Ferdinand, son of the Emperor, to the throne of Hungary; beginning of the administration of Peter Stuyvesant in New Netherland.

1648.—The second Civil War in England; Cromwell's victory at Preston; treaty of Newport with the king; Grand Army Remonstrance and Pride's Purge of Parliament, reducing it to the "Rump;" conflict of the French Crown with the Parliament of France and defeat of the Crown; last campaign of the Thirty Years War; Peace of Westphalia; (1) cession of Alsace to France; (2) separation of Switzerland from the

Empire; (3) division of the Palatinate; (4) acknowledgement of the independence of the United Provinces by Spain; John Casimir elected king of Poland. The Golden Rose was a present from the Roman Church to those who deserved well from the Church. It was first given by Urban V to Joana of Naples in 1366; three Popes gave it to Henry VIII; Clement VII to Henry VIII in 1524; Julius III gave it to Bloody Mary in 1555; Pius IV gave it to Republic of Lucca in 1564; also to Lateran Basilica in 1564; Gregory XIII gave it to the Shrine of Loreto in 1584; Clement IX, to Maria Theresa in 1668; Innocent XI, to Maria Cassimir in 1684; Benedict XIII, to Cathedral of Capua, 1726; Gregory XVI gave it to Basilica of Saint Mark in 1833.

CHAPTER IX.

From Peace of Westphalia to French Revolution 1789.

1649.—Trial and execution of King Charles I of England and establishment of the Commonwealth; mutiny of the Levelers in the Parliamentary army; campaign of Cromwell in Ireland; first civil war of the Fronde in France, ended by the treaty of Rueil; passage of the Act of Toleration in Maryland; "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel;" earliest Protestant Missionary Society.

1650.—Death of Descartes; Charles II in Scotland; war between the English and Scotch; victory of Cromwell at Dunbar; the new Fronde in France in alliance with Spain; its defeat by Mazarin at Rethel; suspension of the Stadholdership in the United Provinces; publication of Baxter's "Saints Everlasting Rest;" Jeremy Taylor's "Holy Living;" birth of Marlborough; died 1722.

1651.—Invasion of England by Charles II and the Scots; Cromwell's victory at Worcester; complete conquest of Scotland; passage of the Navigation Act by the English Parliament; banishment of Mazarin from

France and restoration of peace; renewal of civil war by Conde; adoption of the Cambridge Platform in Massachusetts; beginning of the rule in the United Provinces of John De Witt, Grand Pensionary of Holland; publication of Hobbe's "Leviathan" and Jeremy Taylor's "Holy Dying;" birth of Fenelon; died 1715.

1652.—Victorious naval war of the English with the Dutch; end of the Fronde in France and departure of Conde to enter the service of Spain; recovery of Dunkirk by the Spaniards; institution of the *Liberum Veto* in Poland; transfer of the allegiance of the Cossacks of the Ukraine from Poland to Russia; legislation to restrict and diminish slavery in Rhode Island; settlement of a Dutch colony at the Cape of Good Hope.

1653.—Condemnation of Jansenism by Innocent X; expulsion of the "Rump Parliament" by Cromwell and establishment of the Protectorate in England; return of Mazarin to power in France; the Cromwellian settlement in Ireland; concession of municipal government to New Amsterdam (New York); establishment of a Penny Post in Paris; publication of Walton's "Complete Angler."

1654.—Incorporation of Scotland with the English Commonwealth under Cromwell; peace between the Eng-

lish and Dutch; conquest of Nova Scotia by the New England colonies; death of Ferdinand, king of Hungary; election of Leopold to Hungary; abdication of Queen Christina of Sweden; accession of Charles X.

1655.—Conquest of the Swedish colony on the Delaware by the Dutch of New Netherland (New York); alliance of England and France against Spain; occurrence in the Russian Church of the great Schism called the Raskol; publication of the first of Pascal's "Provincial Letters."

1656.—Ann Austin and Mary Fisher arrived in Massachusetts from Barbadoes and were arrested (Quakers); this was the beginning of persecution of Quakers in Mass., in which three men and one woman were executed; expulsion of Arnauld and eighty other doctors from Sorbonne; Provincial Letters; death of Geo. Calixtus, a highly educated and widely known professor of University of Helmsted he was born in 1613.

1657.—Death of Emperor Ferdinand III; intrigue of Louis XIV of France to secure the imperial crown; birth of Francis Makemie, (Presbyterian).

1658.—Death of Cromwell; accession of his son Richard as Protector; election of Leopold I, son of the late Emperor to the imperial throne; seizure of the Mogul throne in India;

siege of Dunkirk from the Spaniards and possession given by the French to the English; death of Cappel-Hebrew Vowel points.

1659.—Meeting of a new Parliament in England; it is dissolved; resuscitation and reexpulsion of the "Rump" Parliament; a provisional government formed by the army; Treaty of the Pyrenes between France and Spain; marriage of Louis XIV to the Spanish infanta; production of Moliere's "Les Precieuses Ridicule."

1660.—March of the English Army under Monk from Scotland to London; call of a new Parliament by Monk; restoration of the monarchy, in person of Charles II; abrogation of the incorporated union with Scotland; renewed war of Austria with Turks; closing of the schools of Port Royal through Jesuit influence; death of Chas X of Sweden; accession of Chas. XI; publicatoin of Dryden's "Astreae Redux."

1661.—The Savoy Conference; restoration of Episcopacy in Scotland; death of Mazarin; persecution of the Huguenots; restoration of the Church of Englanl and passage of the new Act of Uniformity ejecting 2,000 non-conformist ministers; personal assumption of government by Louis XIV in France; beginning of the ministry of Colbert; cession of Bom-

bay by the Portuguese to the English; birth of Defoe; died 1731.

1662.—Royal Charter to Connecticut Colony, annexing New Haven; sale of Dunkirk to France by Chas. II; beginning of the attacks of the Mahrattas on the Mogul empire; persecution of the covenanters in Scotland; birth of Cotton Mather of Boston; died in 1628; publication of Fuller's Worthies in England; ejection of many Presbyterian ministers under Act of Uniformity; halfway Covenant.

1663.—Grant of the Carolinas by Chas. II of England to Claredon and others; erection of New France (Canada) into a royal province; publication of the first part of Butler's "Hulibras;" birth of Prince Eugene of Savoy; died 1736; P. J. Spener, pastor and professor in Strasburg for three years.

1664.—Establishment of Church of England in Carolinas and Maryland; death of John Buxtorf, the younger; had been born 1599; Von Welz appeals to Church for missionary activity; passage of the convention Act in England, for the suppression of the nonconformists; seizure of New Netherland (henceforth N. Y.) by the English from the Dutch and grant of the province to the duke of York; grant of New Jersey to Berkeley and Carteret by the duke of York; war

by France upon the piratical Barbary states; great defeat of the Turks by the Austrian and French in the battle of St. Gothard.

1665.—Passage of the Five Mile Act in persecution of the English Nonconformists; outbreak in London of the Great Plague; formal declaration of war between the English and the Dutch.

1666.—The Great fire in London; tremendous naval battle between the Dutch and English; the Dutch defeated in naval battles; production of Moliere's "Le Misanthrope;" P. J. Spener assumed pastorate at Frankfort which he held for twenty years (1686); he began reform work with earnest, practical, spiritual preaching; the London fire raged for three days and ceased; its origin was doubtless at the hand of a Nonconformist.

1667.—Ravages by a Dutch fleet in the Thames; peace treaties of Breda, between England, Holland, France and Denmark; war of the Queen's Rights in the Spanish Netherlands; restoration of Nova Scotia to France; publication of Milton's "Paradise Lost;" Dryden's "Annus Mirabilis;" birth of Dean Swift; died 1745.

1668.—Triple Alliance of England, Holland and Sweden against France; abdication of John Cassimir, king of Poland; birth of Vico; died 1744.

1669.—LaSalle moves westward from the St. Lawrence; adoption of the fundamental constitutions framed by John Locke for the Carolinas; surrender of Candia to the Turks; a school at Plymouth on the plan of a Sunday School.

1670.—Treaty of the King of England with Louis XIV of France, betraying his allies, the Dutch; publication of Spinoza's *Tactatus Theologico-politicus*; Wm. Penn wrote "No Cross, No Crown."

1671.—Publication of Milton's "Paradise Regained;" birth of Steele; died 1729; Seventh Day Baptist Church.

1672.—Death of John Cosin, bishop of Durham; he wrote many hymns; he had been born in 1594; birth of Joseph Addison; died in 1719; he was a hymn-writer of considerable ability; declaration of Indu'gence by Chas. II of England; alliance of England and France against the Dutch; birth of Peter, the Great; died 1725.

1673.—Discovery of the Upper Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette; recovery of New Netherland by the Dutch from the English; sale of West Jersev by Lord Berkelev to the Quakers; birth of William Tennant; died in 1745.

1674.—Death of John Milton; J. S. Reed conducted in his church at Roxbury, Mass. a weekly school similar

to present day Sunday School; Treaty of Westminster, restoring peace between the Dutch and English and ceding New Netherland to the latter; birth of Isaac Watts; died in 1748; the best known of all English hymn-writers.

1675.—War with the Indians in New England known as King Philip's War; defeat of the Swedes by the Elector of Brandenburg at the battle of Fehrbellin.

1676.—Paul Gerhardt, born in Saxony 1607; he was the greatest hymn-writer Germany has produced; he is the author of "O Sacred Head;" birth of Chas. Coffin; he was rector of Paris University from 1718 to '21; he was a hymn-writer of some note; died 1749; Bacon's rebellion in Virginia; birth of Sir Robert Walpole; died 1745.

1677.—Tekeli's rising in Hungary against oppression and religious persecution; production of Racine's "Phedre;" death of Geo. Wither.

1678.—The pretended Popish Plot in England; publication of the first part of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress;" birth of Bolingbroke; died in 1751; appearance in Italy and Germany of a Pseudo-Messiah.

1679.—Passage of the Habeas Corpus Act in England; oppression of Scotland and persecution of the Covenanters; murder of Archbishop

Sharp; defeat of Claverhouse by the Covenanters at Drumclog; defeat of the Covenanters by Monmouth at Bothwell Bridge.

1680.—First naming of the Whig and Tory parties in England; decided by vote that the ministers and deacons should assist in the teaching of the Sunday Scholars at the Plymouth Church; founding of Charleston, S. Carolina.

1681.—Merciless despotism of the Duke of York in Scotland; beginning of the "draggonade" persecution of Protestants in France; proprietary grant of Pennsylvania by Chas. II to William Penn; publication of Dryden's "Absolom and Ahitophel."

1682.—Exploration of the Mississippi to its mouth by LaSalle; purchase of East Jersey by Penn and other Quakers; Penn's treaty with the Indians; accession of Peter the Great in association with his brother Ivan. ..

1683.—The Rye-house Plot, and execution of Lord Russell and Algernon Sydney in England; great invasion of Hungary and Austria by the Turks; establishment of a penny post in London by Robert Murray; founding of Philadelphia by William Penn.

1684.—Forfeiture of the Massachusetts Charter; Holy League of Venice, Poland, the Emperor and the Pope against the Turks; birth of

Bishop Berkeley; died 1753; birth of Händel; died 1759.

1685.—Death of Charles II and accession of his brother James II, an avowed Catholic on the English throne; revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV of France; first lighting of the streets of London; demand upon Connecticut for the surrender of its charter; birth of Johan Sebastian Bach; died 1750.

1686.—Revival of the Court of High Commission in England; League of Augsburg against Louis XIV of France formed by the Prince of Orange and including Holland, Spain, Sweden, the Emperor and several German princes; introduction of Bradford's Printing Press in Penn.

1687.—Action of the Hungarian diet making the Crown of Hungary hereditary in the Hapsburg family; siege of Athens by the Venetians; bombardment of the Acropolis and partial destruction of the Pathenon; rule in Ireland of Richard Talbot; publication of Newton's "Principia;" Jacob Zebi had about 400 followers who went with him to Islam.

1688.—Declaration of Indulgence by James II of England and imprisonment and trial of the seven bishops for refusing to publish it; invitation of William and Mary of Orange to accept the English Crown; union of New York and New Jersey

with New England under Governor-General Andros; birth of Emmanuel Swedenborg; died 1772; birth of Pope; died 1744.

1689.—Completion of the English Revolution; passage of the Toleration Act and the Bill of Rights; rise of the Shakers in France; revolution in New York led by Jacob Leisler.

1690.—Destruction of Schenectady, New York, by the French and Indians; the first Congress of the American Colonies; the League of Augsburg against Louis XIV of France developed into the Grand Alliance of England, Holland, Spain, Savoy and the Emperor; publication of Locke's, "Essay Concerning Human Understanding."

1691.—Battle of Aughrim and surrender of Limerick; this completed the Orange conquest of Ireland; the violated treaty of Limerick; execution of Jacob Leisler in New York; death of Richard Baxter; he was a hymn-writer.

1692.—New Hampshire settlements in New England separated from Massachusetts; beginning of the Salem Witchcraft madness in Massachusetts; massacre of Glencoe in Scotland; destructive earthquake in Jamaica.

1693.—William and Mary College established in Williamsburg, Va. (doctrine of Ch. of England); the

second in U. S.; removal of Bradford's Press from Philadelphia to New York; discovery of the fixed temperature of boiling water.

1694.—The founding of the Bank of England; birth of Voltaire; died 1778; death of John Mason, hymn-writer.

1695.—The first penal laws, oppressing the Catholics in Ireland; expiration of the Press-censorship law in England; birth of Berokia, who was regarded as Messiah and successor of Shabethai Zebi. he died in 1740.

1696.—Death of John Zobieski; purchase of the Polish crown by Frederick Augustus, elector of Saxony.

1697.—Death of Jeane Baptiste Santeuil, a hymn-writer of note; peace of Ryswick, ending the war of the Grand Alliance; cession of Strasburg and restoration of Arcadia to France; campaign of Prince Eugene against the Turks and his decisive victory at Zenta; sojourn of Peter the Great in Holland; publication of Bayle's Dictionary; birth of Hogarth; died 1764.

1698.—Grant to the English by the Mogul of the site on which Calcutta grew up; undertaking of Scotland of the Darien scheme of colonization and commerce; visit of Peter the Great to England; publication of Sidney's "Discourse on Government."

1699.—Peace of Carlowitz between Turkey, Russia, Poland, Venice and the Emperor which reduced the European dominions of the Sultan nearly half; settlement of Iberville's French colony in Louisiana; publication of Fenelon's "Telemaque."

1700.—Russia raised in rank to a kingdom; first campaigns of Charles XII of Sweden against the Danes and the Russians; death of Chas. II of Spain, bequeathing his crown to Philip, Duke of Anjou, second son of the Dauphin of France.

1701.—English Act of Settlement, fixing the succession of the throne in the Electress Sophia of Hanover and her heirs; death of James II of England at St. Germain's; founding of Yale College at New Haven, Connecticut; it was principally devoted to maintenance of Puritan doctrines; it was the third to be established in U. S.

1702.—Death of William III, king of England and Stadtholder of Holland; accession of Queen Anne in England; beginning of the War of the Spanish Succession (called in America Queen Ann's War); union of rival English East India Companies; publication of the first daily newspaper in England, the "Courant;" legislative separation of Delaware from Pennsylvania; union of East and West Jersey.

1703.—Birth of John Wesley; died 1791; birth of Jonathan Edwards in East Windsor, Conn.; he graduated at Yale at 17 years of age; died 1758; the Methuen Treaty between England and Portugal.

1704.—Victory of Blenheim; capture of the Gibraltar by the English from Spain; publication (at Boston) of the first newspaper in the English American colonies; completion of the subjugation of Poland by Charles XII of Sweden; publication of Swift's "Tale of a Tub;" also a part of Clarendon's History of the Great Rebellion.

1705.—The word "Pantheist" began to be used; it was perhaps invented by the English free thinker, Toland; the word is found in J. Fay's *Defensia-Religionis*, written about four years later; capture of Barcelona by the Earl of Peterborough.

1706.—Death of Abraham Cardoso the twenty-fifth Pseudo-Messiah; the announcement of himself as a Messiah did not seem to meet with much success; so he settled down as a physician; he was killed in a discussion on finances; Madrid lost and regained by the Bourbon king of Spain; French siege of Turin; deliverance of the city by Prince Eugene; birth of Benjamin Franklin; died in 1790.

1707.—Union of the kingdoms of

England and Scotland; victory of Berwick, for the French and Spaniards at Almanza; disastrous expedition of Prince Eugene against Toulon; death of Aurumgzebe, the last important Mogul emperor; subjugation of Saxony by Chas. XII; birth of Fielding; died 1754.

1708.—Birth of Charles Wesley at Epworth, England; he was a noted hymn-writer; died 1788; birth of William Pitt, Lord Chatham; died in the year 1778; English conquest of Majorca and Minorca, by General Stanhope; renewed persecution of the Jansenists; dispersion of the nuns at Port Royal of the Fields; invasion of Russia by Chas. XII; death of Francis Makemie in Va.; he had come to Maryland from Ireland and organized the first Presbyterian church in America; it was at Snow Hill; organization of Church of the Brethren.

1709.—Organization of the Scottish Society for propagation of Christian Knowledge; the first barrier Treaty between Holland and Great Britian; publication of the first numbers of Steele and Addison's "Tatler;" also of Berkeley's "New Theory of Vision;" birth of Dr. Samuel Jonson; died 1784.

1710.—The Organization of the Caustein Bible Institute in Germany; peace conferences betwen France,

Great Britian, Holland, Spain and Austria; Madrid again lost and recovered by Philip V; capture of Port Royal, Acadia; by the New Englanders; final English conquest of Acadia and change of name to Nova Scotia.

1711.—Death of Thomas Keir, a noted hymn-writer of the modern kind; fall of the Whigs from power in England; passage of the Occasional Conformity Act; opening of negotiations for peace between England and France; publication of the first numbers of the Spectator by Addison, Steele and others; also of "Pope's Essay on Criticism;" birth of David Hume; died 1776.

1712.—Dismissal of Marlborough from his command by the British Government; peace conference at Utrecht; imposition of the Stamp Tax on Newspapers in England; birth of Frederick the Great; died 1786; birth of Jean Jacques Rousseau; died 1778;; birth of Heinrich Melchoir Mühlenberg at Eimbeck; died in Penna. 1787; "The patriarch of the Lutheran Church in Penna. and adjacent States."

1713.—Peace of Utrecht; relinquishment to Great Britian of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Gibraltar, Minorca, Hudson Bay and the Island of St. Christopher; second barrier Treaty between Great Britian and Holland; the papal Bull Unigenitus

against the doctrines of the Jansenists; production of Addison's "Cato;" birth of Sterne; died 1768; birth of Diderot; died 1784.

1714.—Birth of George Whitefield at Gloucester, England; died at Newburyport, Mass. 1770; death of Queen Anne of England; accession of Geo. I; opening of war with the Turks by the Emperor Charles VI; return of Charles XII to Sweden; invention of Fahrenheit's Thermometer; Danish Society organized under patronage of the King; Tranquebar, India, mission started.

1715.—Jacobite rising in Great Britain; death of Louis XIV in France; accession of Louis XV; barrier treaty of Holland with the Emperor; publication of the first books of Pope's translation of the "Iliad."

1716.—Denmark began mission work in Lapland; passage of the Septennial Act, extending the term of the British Parliament to seven years; victory of Prince Eugene over the Turks at Peterwardien.

1717.—Launching of the Mississippi scheme of John Law, in France; Triple Alliance of France, Great Britain and Holland to oppose the projects of Alberoni and Queen Elizabeth Farnese, in Spain; Spanish capture of Sardinia; final recovery of Belgrade from the Turks by the Austrians.

1718.—Promulgation of the Pragmatic Sanction of Charles VI, defining the Austrian succession in favor of his daughter, Maria Theresa; Spanish conquest of Sicily from the duke of Savoy; Quadruple Alliance of France, Great Britain, Holland and the Emperor against Spain; removal of the capital of Russia to St. Petersburg; death of Chas. XII of Sweden; founding of the city of New Orleans by Blenville; Chas. Coffin, rector of Paris University.

1719.—Death of Joseph Addison; French and English attacks on Spain; submission of Philip V to the Quadruple Alliance; Spanish evacuation of Sicily and Sardinia; restoration of the oligarchical constitution of Sweden; publication of the first part of De Foe's "Robinson Crusoe" and of Watt's "Psalms and Hymns."

1720.—Birth of James Rely in North Wales; he is considered the founder of Universalism; the South Sea Bubble in England; exchange of Sicily for Sardinia; Sardinia was made a kingdom; publication of Vico's "Jus Universale."

1721.—Rise of Walpole to ascendancy in the British Government; introduction of preventive inoculation against small pox in England by Lady Montaguë; election of Pope Innocent XIII.

1722.—Grant of Wood's patent for

supplying Ireland with a copper coinage; conquest of Persia by the Afghans; birth of Samuel Adams; died 1803.

1723.—Majority of Louis XV, king of France; termination of the Regency; publication of Ramsay's "Gentle Shepherd;" birth of Adam Smith; died 1790.

1724.—Birth of Immanuel Kant at Königsberg; he was the greatest abstract thinker the world has yet seen; died 1804; election of Pope Benedict, XIII; publication of Swift's "Drapier Letters" against Wood's half-pence in Ireland.

1725.—Treaty of Spain with Austria guaranteeing the Pragmatic Sanction of Chas. VI; Alliance of Hanover between France, Great Britain and Holland; death of Peter the Great of Russia; accession of his Empress, Catherine I; birth of Clive; died 1774.

1726.—Treaty of Russia with Austria guaranteeing the Pragmatic Sanction of Chas. VI; publication of Swift's "Guliver's Travels;" birth of Jacob Frank who believed himself to be a Messiah; he taught that by metempsychosis the same Messiah soul had dwelt in David, Elijah, Jesus, Mahomet, Zebi, Berechiah and himself; he was converted to Christianity 1759 at Warsaw.

1727.—Death of George I, of Eng-

land; accession of George II; hostilities without formal declaration between Great Britain and Spain; siege of Gibraltar by the Spaniards; deliverance of Persia from the Afghans by Kadir Kuli.

1728.—Treaty of Prussia with Austria guaranteeing the Pragmatic Sanction of Chas. VI; birth of Goldsmith; died 1774.

1729.—End of proprietary government in the Carolinas; birth of Edmund Burke; died in 1797; birth of Lessing; died 1781; birth of Mendelssohn; died 1786; Brethren landed at Philadelphia.

1730.—Election of Pope Clement, XII; founding of Baltimore in Maryland; opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railway; Count Zinzendorf and the Moravians.

1731.—Treaty of Seville between Great Britain, France and Spain; treaties of England and Holland with Austria, guaranteeing the Pragmatic Sanction of Chas. VI; founding of the "Gentleman's Magazine;" birth of William Cowper; he was a hymn-writer; "O for a Closer Walk with God;" death of Cowper, 1800.

1732 —Grant of Georgia to General Oglethorpe by George II; founding, at Philadelphia of the first Subscription Library in United States, by Franklin; publication of the first part of Pope's "Essay on Man;"

birth of George Washington; died 1799; birth of Hayden.

1733.—The first Bourbon Family Compact between the French and Spaniard sovereigns; death of Augustus II of Poland; John Kay's invention of the fly-shuttle for weaving; founding of Savannah, Georgia by General Oglethorpe; birth of Wieland; died 1813; birth of Joseph Priestly; died 1804.

1734.—Conquest of Naples and Sicily by Don Carlos, son of the king of Spain; assumption by him of the kingship of the two Sicilias under the name and style of Charles III; Zender's trial in New York; vindication of the freedom of the English colonial press.

1735.—Birth of Robert Robinson, author of "Come, Thou Fount of every Blessing;" he died 1790; Moravians in British and Dutch Guinea, Africa; birth of Robert Raikes at Gloucester; he was reporter of Gloucester Journal and founder of the Modern Sunday School; he died in 1811; first Moravian settlement in America, planted in Georgia; birth of John Adams; died 1826; death of Alexander Mack; born in Germany in 1679.

1736.—Founding of the short-lived realm of King Theodore in Corsica; publication of Butler's "Analogy of Religion;" Porteous riots in Edinburgh; birth of Lagrange; died 1813.

1737.—The Weslys and Whitefield doing mission work in America among the Colonists and Indians at Savannah, Ga.; birth of Edward Gibbon; died in 1794.

1738.—Treaty of France with Austria, guaranteeing the Pragmatic Sanction of Chas. VI.

1739.—War of Jenkin's Ear between Great Britain and Spain; capture of Delhi, in India; birth of John Fawcett, the author of "Blest Be the Tie that Binds;" he took great interest in the early missionary movements of the Baptist Church, to which he belonged; he was one of Carey's helpers.

1740.—Accession of Frederick the Great in Prussia; death of the Emperor Charles VI; election of Pope Benedict XIV; settlement of the Moravians in Pennsylvania at Bethlehem; first performance of Händel's "Messiah;" birth of Augustus Montague Toplady, author of "Rock of Ages," the most widely known and best-loved hymn in the English language.

1741.—Alliance of Prussia, France and Bavaria; appeal of Mary Theresa to the Hungarians; Franco-Bavarian invasion of Bohemia; Austrian invasion of Bavaria; secret bargain of Frederick with Mary Theresa and abandonment of his allies; pretended Negro Plot in New York;

publication of the first volume of Hume's, "Essays, Moral and Political."

1742.—Resignation of Walpole from the British Ministry; imperial election and coronation of the elector of Bavaria as Chas. VII; reversing the treachery of Frederick and renewal of his war with Austria and Prussia; cession of Silesia and Glatz to Frederick; continuation of the war of Austria and France; expulsion of the French from Bohemia.

1743.—The second Bourbon Family Compact between the sovereigns of France and Spain; birth of Thomas Jefferson; died 1826; birth of Toussaint L'Ouverture; died 1803; birth of Lavoisier; died 1794.

1744.—Renewal of war with Austria by Frederick of Prussia; his invasion of Bohemia; his capture of Prague and his forced retreat; birth of Herder; died 1803.

1745.—Birth of Jonathan Edwards (Jr.); died 1801; birth of Francis Asbury in England; elected bishop of M. E. Church in America 1784; died 1816; the last Jacobite rebellion in Great Britain; death of Sir Robert Walpole; capture of Louisburg and the Island of Cape Breton from France by the New England Colonists; election of the husband of Maria Theresa to the imperial throne

as Francis I; invention of the Leyden jar.

1746.—Establishment of a College at Princeton, N. J. (4th. in U. S.); it became Princeton University in 1896; birth of Petalozzi; died 1827; birth of Henry Grattan; died 1820.

1747.—David Brainard, missionary to Indians in New York and N. J.; death of Moses Hayyim Luzzato; he believed himself to be a Messiah; several times he was excommunicated for his teaching; he finally went to Palestine and died there; he was the 29th. to make such claims; birth of Thomas Coke in South Wales; elected bishop of M. E. Church in America in 1784; Franklin's identification of lightning with electricity; murder of Nadir Shah, Persian conqueror.

1748.—Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, ending the War of the Austrian Succession; general restoration of conquests made during the war; general guarantee of the Pragmatic sanction of Charles VI; beginning of excavations at Pompeii; birth of Jeremy Bentham; died 1832.

1749.—Formation of the Ohio Company with a royal grant of lands in the Ohio Valley; founding of Halifax, Nova Scotia; publication of Fielding's "Tom Jones;" of John Wesley's "Plain Account of the People Called Methodists;" birth of

Chas. James Fox; died 1806; birth of Goethe; died 1832; birth of Mirabeau; he died in 1791; birth of Laplace; died 1827 birth of Jenner; died 1823.

1750.—Christian Frederick Schwartz, a missionary in India; death of the great musician Bach; born in 1685; the semi-independent state of Jesuits in Paraguay suppressed and completely ruined by Spain and Portugal.

1751.—Beginning of the Military Career of Clive in India; introduction of the Gregorian Calendar, or change from Old Style to New in England; publication of Gray's "Elegy in a Country Churchyard;" birth of R. B. Sheridan; died 1816; birth of James Madison; died 1836; death of Philip Doddridge; he was the twentieth child of his parents; he is the author of "Oh happy day that fixed my Choice."

1752.—Death of Joseph Butler, bishop of Bristol, also of Durham; deposition of Thomas Gillespie for refusing to assist in ordaining a man forced upon a church; he formed the Relief Church in Scotland; P. W. Otterbein, Gen. Reformed Missionary.

1753.—Founding of the United Brethren Church by Philip William Otterbein; preached at Lancaster, Pa. and experienced a change of heart;

he became a fervent evangelist; he held to Arminian doctrines.

1754.—Founding of King's College at New York City. (5th. in U. S.); it is now Columbia University; Congress of the American Colonies at Albany and plans of Union; building of Fort Duquesne by the French; publication of the first volume of Hume's "History of England;" birth of Talleyrand; died 1838.

1755.—Death of John Cennick; he was the author of "Children of the Heavenly King;" also "Be present at our table Lord....;" beginning of the French and Indian War; dispersion of the French Acadians from Nova Scotia; birth of Hahnemann, the originator of Homoeopathy; great earthquake at Lisbon; birth of John Marshall; died 1835.

1756.—Formal declaration of war by Great Britain and France; capture of Delhi by the Afghan Duranees; capture of Calcutta by Surajah Dowlah and tragedy of the Black Hole; birth of the musician Mozart; died 1791.

1757.—Execution in England of Admiral Byng; beginning of the administration of the elder Pitt; Franklin's mission to England for the Pennsylvanians; Clive's overthrow of Surajah Dowlah in India; birth of Canova; died in the year 1822; birth of Alexander Hamilton; died 1814;

birth of Lafayette; died 1834; birth of Baron von Stein; died 1831.

1758.—Election of Pope Clement, XIII; repulse of the British at Ticonderoga in America; capture of Louisburg and Ft. Duquesne (now Pittsburg) by British from the French; beginning of the publication of Dr. Jonson's "Idler;" birth of Lord Nelson; died 1805; birth of Robespierre; died 1794.

1759.—Birth of William Wilberforce, the English Philanthropist; died 1833; birth of the Authoress of "Fountain of Mercy! God of Love!;" Mrs. Alice Flowdew; died 1830; expulsion of the Jesuits from the Portuguese dominions; opening of the British Museum; publication of Dr. Jonson's "Rasselas;" of Adam Smith's "Moral Sentiments;" of a part of Stern's "Tristram Shandy;" birth of Schiller; died 1805; birth of Robert Burns; died 1796; birth of William Pitt; died 1806.

1760.—Death of Count Zinzendorf; he wrote 2,000 or more hymns besides his missionary work; death of George II of England; accession of Geo. III; completion of the conquest of Canada by the English; publication of Rousseau's "Nouvelle Heloise;" also of Goldsmith's "Citizen of the World."

1761.—Birth of William Carey, a Baptist, founder of a Missionary So-

ciety; instituted the modern missionary movement; birth of Joseph Swain; he was author of "Come, ye souls by Sin Afflicted;" he wrote other hymns; died 1796; resignation of Pitt from the British Ministry; speech of Otis at Boston against the Writs of Assistance.

1762.—Ascendency of Lord Bute in the British Ministry; publication of Wilke's "North Briton;" declaration of war against Spain; siege and conquest of Havana; decree of the Parliament of Paris for the suppression of the Society of Jesus; publication of Macpherson's "Poems of Ossian;" also Rousseau's "Contrat Social;" birth of Fickte; died 1814.

1763.—Peace of Paris and Peace of Hubertsburg, ending the French and Indian War; cession to Great Britain, of Canada, Nova Scotia and Cape Breton by France and of Florida by Spain; transfer of Louisiana to Spain by France; first English measure (the Sugar Act) for taxing the American Colonies; outbreak in America of the Indian war, called Pontiac's War; birth of Jean Paul Frederick Richter; died 1825.

1764.—Expulsion of Wilkes from the British House of Commons; ordinance of Louis XV, forbidding the existence of the Society of Jesus in France; beginning of the survey of Mason and Dixon's line, determining

the boundary between Penn'a and Maryland; publication of Goldsmith's "The Traveler;" also Rousseau's "Emile."

1765.—First derangement of the English king, George III; passage of the English Stamp Act for the taxation of the American Colonies; formation in the Colonies of the Sons of Liberty, and convening of the Stamp Act Congress; publication of the first volume of Blackstone's Commentaries.

1766.—The Grafton Chatham Ministry in power in Great Britain; repeal of the Colonial Stamp Act; discovery of hydrogen by Cavendish; publication of Lessing's "Laokoon;" also of Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield;" birth of John Dalton · died 1844.

1767.—Suppression of the Jesuits in Spain; the Townshend measures of the British Parliament for taxation of the Colonies; birth of August Wilhelm von Schlegel; died 1845; birth of Andrew Jackson; died 1845; birth of John Quincy Adams; died 1848; John Frederick Oberlin, pastor and schoolmaster, assembled some children on Sundays and they sang and recited their lessons.

1768.—Death of Joseph Grigg, the author of "Behold a Stranger at the Door;" the Middlesex elections in England; repeated expulsion and re-

election of Wilkes; religious disturbances in Poland; Turkish interference against Russia; circular letter of Massachusetts to the other American Colonies; cession of Corsica to France by Genoa.

1769.—Miss Hannah Ball of High Wycombe used to have the children come before time of service and in the Corner of the Church she met and instructed them; this corner is still pointed out as the birth place of the English Sunday School; death of Gerhard Tersteegen chief singer of the German mystics; author of "Thou hidden love God;" death of Christian Gellert another hymn-writer; birth of Thomas Kelly; died 1855; demand of Spain, France and Naples at Rome for the Abolition of the Society of Jesus; election of Pope Clement, XIV; patents issued in Great Britain to James Watt for his first improvement in the steam engine; migration of Daniel Boone from North Carolina to Kentucky; birth of Wellington; death 1852; birth of Napoleon Bonaparte in Corsica; died 1821; birth of Cuvier died 1832.

1770.—Patenting in Great Britain of Hargrave's spinning-Jenny Lord North in Great Britain; publication of Burke's "Thought on the Present Discontents;" also of Goldsmith's *Deserted Village*; of the first edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*; birth

of Wordsworth; died 1850; birth of Hegel; died 1831; birth of Beethoven died 1827; first Church-house of Church of Brethren in America, at Germantown (still standing); River Brethren.

1771.—Birth of James Montgomery; he was a hymn-writer of some note; freedom of the reporting of proceedings conceded by the British Parliament; Constitutional revolution in Sweden carried out by Gustavus II; birth of Sir Walter Scott; died 1832.

1772.—Treaty of the first partitioning of Poland, arranged between Prussia, Austria and Russia; Committees of Correspondence in the American Colonies; forming the Wantaga Association from which grew the state of Tennessee; decision of Lord Mansfield that a slave cannot be held in England; birth of Coleridge; died 1834.

1773.—Papal decree of Pope Clement XIV, abolishing the Society of Jesus (Jesuit); appointment of Warren Hastings, the first English Governor General in India; resistance in the English American Colonies to the duty on tea; the Boston tea-party; publication of Goethe's "Götz von Berlichingen."

1774.—Death of Louis XV, king of France; accession of Louis XVI; passage of the Boston Port Bill, the

Massachusetts Act, and the Quebec Act by the British Parliament; meeting of the first Continental Congress of the American colonies; Lord Dunmore's War with the Indians; publication of Goethe's "Werther;" discovery of oxygen by Priestley; birth of Southey; died 1843.

1775.—Beginning of the War of the American Revolution; appointment of Washington, Commander-in-chief of the Colonial armies; election of Pope Pius, VI; birth of Daniel O'Connell; died 1847; birth of Chas. Lamb; died 1834; birth of Walter Savage Landor; died 1864; birth of Turner; died 1851.

1776.—Dismissal of Turgot in France by Louis XVI; evacuation of Boston by the British army; Declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress; publication of Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations;" also the first volume of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire;" birth of Herbart; died 1841; birth of Richard Mant, bishop of the Irish Episcopal Church; poet, preacher, hymn-writer and translator of Roman Breviary.

1777.—American victory at Princeton; British occupation of Philadelphia; arrival in America of Lafayette and Steuben; the winter of Washington at Valley Forge; the Conway Cabal; production of Sheridan's

"School of Scandal;" birth of Henry Clay; died 1852.

1778.—Death of Miss Anna Steele, one of the earliest and best female poet (poetess); she was born 1716; alliance of France with the American Colonies; British evacuation of Philadelphia; Tory and Indian savagery at Cherry Valley and Wyoming; arrival of a French fleet and army in America; birth of Humphry Davy; died 1829; birth of Guy Lussac; died 1850.

1779.—Birth of John Buckworth, Vicar of Dewsbury; he had much to do with the Church Missionary Society; he was a hymn-writer; he died 1835; birth of Ralph Wardlaw; he published a selection of hymns for his congregation among which were a number of his own productions; Clark's conquest of the Northwest for Virginia; publication of Lessing's "Nathan der Weise;" birth of Joseph Story; died 1845; birth of Thomas Moore; died 1852.

1780.—Birth of John Marriott; he wrote the missionary hymn "Thou, whose Almighty word;" the Sunday School of the modern sort founded by Robert Raikes in the suburbs of Gloucester, England; birth of Thomas Chalmers; died 1847; birth of William Ellery Channing; died 1843; the Gordon No-Popery Riots

in England; death of Maria Theresa of Austria.

1781.—Dismissal of Neckar by the French king; Edict of Toleration in the Austrian dominions and abolition of serfdom by Joseph II; surrender of Cornwallis and the British army at Yorktown; extinction of Slavery in Massachusetts; publication of Kant's "Critique of the Pure Reason;" production of Schiller's "Die Räuber;" birth of George Stephenson; died 1848; birth of Sir David Brewster; died 1868.

1782.—Birth of William Bengo Collyer, D. D. when only 26 years of age; hymn-writer; died 1854; birth of Miss Anna Taylor (Mrs. Gilbert); died 1866; the first Sunday School opened, by Robert Raikes in Massachusetts; concession of Legislative independence to Ireland by England; peace overtures from the British Government to the United States and opening of negotiations; publication of Priestley's "Corruptions of Christianity;" birth of Froebel; died 1852; birth of John C. Calhoun; died 1850; birth of Daniel Webster; died 1852.

1783.—Birth of Miss Jane Taylor, the author of some hymns for infant minds and the nursery rhyme "Twinkle, Twinkle, little Star;" died 1824; birth of Reginald Heber, the author of many hymns among which are "Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Al-

mighty;" he died 1826; treaty of peace signed at Paris between Great Britain and the United States of America; seizure of the Crimea by Catherine II of Russia; birth of Bolivar; died 1830; birth of Washington Irving; died 1859; New Jerusalem or Swedenborgian Church organized in London.

1784.—Geo. Schmidt, a missionary in Africa; Roman Catholic Church organized in U. S. under Dr. Carroll, Perfect Apostolic of the U. S.; M. E. Church established in America as an independent body with the consent of Mr. Wesley; birth of Bernard Barton, the author of hymns among which are found "Walk in the Light" and "Lamp of our feet, whereby we trace;" died 1849; the affair of the Diamond Necklace in France; founding, at Philadelphia, of the first Daily Newspaper in America.

1785.—Negotiations of the United States with Spain for free navigation of the Miss. river; publication of Cowper's "The Task;" University of Penn'a founded, (Phila. 6th. in U. S.); Protestant Episcopal Church organized at Convention held at Phil. birth of De Quincey; died 1859; birth of the hymn-writer, Kirke White, who had written ten hymns in his lifetime of only 21 years.

1786.—Electrical discoveries of

Galvani; publication of Burn's "poems chiefly in the Scottish dialect."

1787.—Meeting of the Assembly of Notables in France; conflict of the French Crown with the Parliament of Paris; impeachment of Warren Hastings by the British House of Commons; suppression of Sharp's Rebellion in Mass. meeting of Convention which formed the Constitution of U. S. of America; birth of Ralph Waldo Emerson; died 1863; birth of Archbishop Whately; died 1863; birth of Guizot; died 1874; Sierre Leone founded as an African Christian State.

1788.—Death of Charles Wesley, the author of more than 6,000 church hymns; birth of Alexander Campbell in Ireland; died 1866; second derangement of George III, of England; State ratification and complete Adoption of Constitution of U. S. publication of St. Pierce's "Paul and Virginia;" birth of Schopenhauer; died 1860; birth of Lord Byron; died 1824; birth of Sir William Hamilton; died 1856.

1789.—Birth of Charlotte Elliott, the author of "Just as I am;" she died 1871; birth of the editor of the Congregational Hymn-book, Josiah Conder; he died 1855; organization of the government of the U. S. under the new constitution with Geo.

Washington chosen President; erection at Baltimore of the first Roman Catholic episcopal see in U. S.; founding of the Tammany Society in New York; birth of James Fenimore Cooper; died 1851; meeting of the States-General of France; seizure of power by the Third Estate; insurrection of Paris; taking of the Bastille; formation of the National Guard; emigration of the nobles; rising of the women; escorting of the King to Paris; appropriation of Church property; the cause of the Revolution in France, was both State and Church: absolutism and oppression in state and wealth and corruption in the church; financial embarrassment of the Government compelled calling of the Estates General; the upper Clergy wealthy, worldly and corrupt; the lower Clergy poor, ignorant and inefficient; the Clergy, .01 of population enjoyed 1|5 of the income of France.

CHAPTER X

From French Revolution 1789 to
Present Time, 1917.

1790.—Issue of French Assignas; feast of the Federation; rise of the revolutionary Clubs; death of Emperor Joseph II in Austria; accession of Leopold II.

1791.—Death of John Wesley, preached 42,000 sermons; death of William Williams, author of "Guide me, O Thou Great Jehovah;" birth of James Edmeston, author of many beautiful hymns, among which, "Savior, breath an evening blessing," is one; he died 1867; birth of Henry Hast Milman, the author of "History of the Jews" and "History of Latin Christianity;" died 1868; completion of the French Constitution and its acceptance by the King; meeting of the legislative Assembly; incorporation of the first Bank of the U. S.; insurrection of slaves in Hayti; birth of Faraday; died 1867; birth of Samuel F. B. Morse; died 1872.

1792.—Formation of English Bap. Mis. Society, earliest Volunteer society; William Carey and Andrew Fuller to go as missionaries; death of Edward Peronnett, author of "All

Hail the Power of Jesus Name;" birth of John Keble, the author of "Sun of My Soul;" he died 1866; birth of Sir John Bowring (L. L. D.) the author of "In the Cross of Christ, I Glory;" he died 1872; death of the Emperor Leopold II, in Austria; accession of Francis II; beginning of Pinel's reform in the treatment of the insane; reelection of Geo. Washington for President of U. S.; Birth of Shelley; died 1822.

1793.—Wm. Carey sails for India; era of Modern Missions; birth of Felicia Dorothea Hemans, the author of "I hear thee speak of the better land;" she died 1835; birth of Henry Francis Lyte, the author of many hymns, among which are found "Abide with Me" and "Jesus, I my Cross have taken;" he died in 1847; execution of Louis XVI; institution of the worship of Reason; passage of the first Fugitive Slave Law by the U. S. Congress; invention of the cotton-gin by Eli Whitney; emancipation of slaves proclaimed by the French in Hayti; alliance formed with the Blacks, under Toussaint L'Ouverture, against Spaniards and English; publication of Wordsworth's "An Evening Walk."

1794.—Birth of Thomas Bilby, a worker for infant schools; a hymn-writer; died 1872; conquest of

the Reign of Terror; downfall and end of Robespierre and of the Jacobin Club; Whiskey Insurrection in Pennsylvania; negotiations of the Jay Treaty between Great Britain and the U. S.; publication of Fichte's works: "Wissenschaftslehre;" of Goethe's "Reinecke Fuchs;" birth of William Cullen Bryant; died 1878.

1795.—Organization of the London Missionary Society; birth of Sir Henry Havelock; died at Lucknow, India, after the Sepoy rebellion in 1847; suppression of the insurrection by the Paris Bourgeois; adoption of the Constitution of the Year III; peace with Spain; formation of the Orange Society in Ireland; sale of the Western Reserve of Connecticut (in Ohio); publication of Richter's "Hesperus;" birth of Keats; died 1821; birth of Carlyle; died 1881; birth of Dr. Arnold; died 1842.

1796.—Founding of the N. Y. Mis. Society, the earliest in America; 1st. missionaries to the Sandwich Island; birth of William Hiley Bathurst, a noted hymn-writer; died in 1877; birth of Sir Edward Denny, a writer of many hymns; died 1889; Napoleon Bonaparte sent to command in Italy; publication of Washington's Farewell Address; election of John Adams to the Presidency; publication of Southey's,

'Joan of Arc;" of Coleridge's volume of poems.

1797.—The Netherland's Mis. Society formed; Napoleon's treaty of Tolentino with the Pope; difficulty between the American and the French republics; suspension of specie payments in England; mutiny of the British fleet; birth of Schubert; died 1828; birth of Joseph Henry; died 1878.

1798.—Birth of the noted hymn-writer, Thos. Binney; died 1874; French intrigues at Rome; imprisonment of the Pope and formation of the Roman republic; Bonaparte's seizure of Malta and expulsion of the Knights of St. John; publication in England of Jenner's work on Vaccination; discovery that Heat is a mode of Motion, by Count Rumford; birth of Thomas Hood; died 1845; birth of Comte; died 1857.

1799.—Organization of the church Missionary Society; organization of the London religious Tract Society; death of George Washington; Bonaparte's advance into Syria; his victory at Aboukir; his return from Egypt; Bonaparte the first Consul; invention of Volta's Pile; birth of Balzac; died 1850; birth of Pushkin; died 1837.

1800.—Earliest work for women in India, begun by Mrs. Marshman; birth of John Nelson Darby, a writer

of devotional literature; died 1882; Legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland; Convention of the U. S. with France from which arose the French Spoliation Claims; election of Thomas Jefferson for President of U. S.; decomposition of water with the Voltaic pile by Nicholson and Carlisle; birth of Macaulay; died 1859; birth of Heine; died 1856.

1801.—Birth of John Henry Newman (Cardinal) the author of "Lead, kindly Light;" he died 1889; murder of the Czar Paul; accession in Russia of Alexander I; concordat between Napoleon and the Pope; cession of Louisiana to France by Spain; appointment of John Marshall to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. S.; independence of Hayti proclaimed by Toussaint L'Ouverture; birth of Farragut; died 1870.

..1802.—Birth of the hymn-writer, John H. Gurney; he died 1862; birth of Isaac Williams; he was a noted hymn-writer; died 1865; peace of Amiens between England and France; voting of the first Consulate for life to Napoleon by the French people; founding of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point; subjection of Hayti by the French; treacherous capture of Toussaint L'Ouverture; founding of the Edinburg Review; birth of Victor Hugo; died 1885.

1803.—Organization of a Tract Society at Boston, for promoting Christian knowledge; birth of John Burton, a hymn-writer of note; he died of smallpox, 1877; secularization of the spiritual principalities in Germany and absorption of free cities; purchase of Louisiana by the U. S. from France; introduction of sheep-farming in Australia; the Emmet insurrection in Ireland; birth of Emerson; died in the year 1882.

1804.—Birth of a hymn-writer Geo. Jacques; died 1892; organization of the British Foreign and Bible Society; Napoleon elevated to the French throne as emperor; his Coronation by the Pope; return of Pitt to the head of government in England; reelection of President Jefferson; Lewis and Clark expedition; death of Hamilton in duel with Burr; birth of Hawthorne; died 1864; birth of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield; died 1881.

1805.—Birth of Sarah Fuller Adams, the author of "Nearer, my God, to Thee;" she died 1848; birth of George Washington Bethune, the translator of "It is not all of Death to die;" he died 1862; bestowal of the crown of Italy on Napoleon; his victory at Austerlitz; impeachment trial of Judge Chase, in U. S.; treaty of U. S. with Tripoli ending the payment of Tribute; Scott's "Lay of the

Last Minstrel;" birth of Hans Christian Henderson; died 1875.

1806.—Birth of the English hymn-writer, Arthur Tozer Russell; died 1874; death of Pitt; death of Fox; dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire; formation of the Confederation of the Rhine; acquisition of the Cape of Good Hope by England from the Dutch; filibustering scheme of Aaron Burr in the U. S.; publication of Coleridge's "Christabel;" birth of John Stuart Mill; died 1873.

1807.—Death of John Newton, the author of "How Sweet the Name of Jesus Sounds;" entrance of Robert Morrison on his mission work in China; birth of three English hymn-writers, T. R. Taylor; Christopher Wordsworth, bishop of Lincoln; and George Nawson; birth of Andrew Young, the author of "There is a Happy Land;" he died in the year 1889; birth of John Greenleaf Whittier; died 1892; organization of Religious Tract Society of Connecticut; arrest and trial of Burr in the U. S.; abolition of the slave-trade of the U. S.; first publication of Dalton's Atomic theory of Chemistry; first trips of the "Clermont," Fulton's steamboat; birth of Longfellow; died 1882; birth of Garibaldi; died 1882.

1808.—Birth of David Friederich Strauss; died in 1874; birth of Joseph Anstice, author of "Lord of

the Harvest, once again;" birth of Horatius Bonar, the author of a number of hymns among which are "I heard the Voice of Jesus Say," and "A few more years shall roll;" he died 1889; Erfurt Conference and treaty of Napoleon and the Czar; election of James Madison for Pres. of U. S.; founding of the Quarterly Review; birth of Gen. Robert E. Lee; died 1870; S. F. Smith; died 1895.

1809.—Birth of several English poets; Elizabeth Barrett Browning, John Stuart Blackie and Alfred Tennyson (Lord); birth of Oliver Wendel Holmes; died 1894; Wellington in Command of the British forces in the Peninsula; publication of Byron's English Bards and Scotch Reviewers;" birth of Abraham Lincoln; died 1865; birth of Wm. E. Gladstone; died 1898; birth of Chas. Darwin; died 1882; birth of Mendelssohn; died 1847.

1810.—Birth of Henry Alford, dean of Canterbury; died 1871; at eleven, he wrote a collection of Hymns for Sunday occasions; birth of Edmund Hamilton Sears, the author of "Hark, the Herald Angels sing;" died 1876; Napoleon's divorce from Josephine and marriage to Maria Louisa of Austria; final insanity of George III of England; founding of the University of Berlin; birth of William Henry Channing; died 1883.

1811.—Birth of John S. B. Mon-sell, a noted Irish hymn-writer; among his hymns is found "Rest of the Weary;" died 1875; regency of the Prince of Wales instituted in Great Britain; war in the U. S. against Tecumseh and his league; declaration of independence of Venezuela; birth of Thackeray; died 1863; birth of Edgar Allen Poe; died 1849.

1812.—Henry Martyr sent out as a missionary to Persia and Arabia; organization of American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions—oldest permanent American Missionary Society; Adoniram Judson and associates sail for Burmah; birth of three hymn-writers: Norman Macleod, (1872), William Bruce (1882) and William Josiah Irons (1883) declaration of war by the U. S. against Great Britain; admission of the state of Louisiana to the Union; appalling earthquake at Caraccas; birth of Dickens; died 1870; birth of Robert Browning; died 1889.

1813.—Birth of four hymn-writers: Robert Murray M'Cheyne (1843), C. H. Bateman (1889), Jane Borthwick (1897) and Mrs. Jemima Luke, the author of "I think when I read that sweet story of old;" defeat and death of Tecumseh; burning of Toronto; publication of Shelley's "Queen Mab;" birth of Henry Ward Beecher;

died 1887; birth of Richard Wagner; died 1883.

1814.—Organization of the American Baptist Missionary Society; birth of Mrs. Mary Duncan; died at age of 26; birth of Frederick William Faber, the author of 150 hymns; he died in 1863; birth of Edward Caswall; died 1878; return of Pope Pius VII to Rome; restoration of the Jesuits; Hartford Convention of Federalists opposed to the war; treaty of peace negotiated at Ghent; building of the first locomotive of George Stephenson; birth of Motley; died 1877; birth of Edwin M. Stanton; died 1869.

1815.—Birth of Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, dean of Westminster; he wrote several hymns; died in 1881; return of Napoleon from Elba; the Waterloo Campaign and end of the Corsican's Career; Napoleon's final abdication, surrender to the English and captivity at St. Helena; enactment of the British Corn Law, to maintain high prices for breadstuffs; war of U. S. with the Dey of Algiers; birth of Bismark.

1816.—John Williams first missionary to the Society Islands; birth of William Pennefather, the founder of the Midway Conferences and initiator of the Order of Deaconesses; he died 1873; birth of J. E. Bode, Rector of Castle Camps and Bampton

Lecturer (1855); died 1874; birth of John Curwen, inventor (Miss Glover, perhaps) and developer of Tonic Sol-fa movement; died 1880; charter granted to the second Bank of the U. S.; election of James Monroe to the presidency of U. S.; first Seminole War; publication of Bryant's "Thanatopsis."

1817.—Robert Moffat, pioneer missionary to S. Africa; birth of William Dickson, editor of the "Free Church Children's Record;" died 1889; rioting in England; march of the Blanketeers from Manchester; admission of Mississippi to the American Union.

1818.—First missionaries sent to Madagascar; birth of John Mason Neale, a hymn-writer and translator of Greek Hymns; he died 1866; birth of Thomas Toke Lynch; died 1871; birth of Henry Downton and J. R. Macduff both hymn-writers; died in 1885 and 1895 respectively; birth of Arthur C. Coxe, bishop of Western N. Y.; he had a volume of "Christain Ballads" published; died 1896; birth of Elizabeth Prentiss, author of "Stepping Heavenward;" she is author of "More love to Thee;" died 1878; birth of Geo. Duffield, the author of "Stand up, stand up for Jesus;" Gen. Jackson's invasion of Florida; publication of Irving's "Sketch Book."

1819.—Dr. John Scudder, pioneer medical missionary to India; Pliny Fisk and Levi Parsons, pioneer missionaries to Syria; birth of two English hymn-writers, Thomas H. Gill and Samuel R. Hole; also Anne Bronte (1849) Charles Kingsley (1875) and John C. Shairp (1885) were noted hymn-writers; first voyage across the Atlantic by the Savannah, a boat using steam; discovery of Electro-magnetism by Oersted; publication of Schopenhauer's "Die Welt als Wille und Vorstellung;" birth of Marian Evans (George Eliot); died 1880; birth of James Russell Lowell; died 1891.

1820.—First unmarried woman missionary to India—Miss M. A. Cooke; Hiram Bingham and others, pioneers to Hawaii; Siberia established as a free native colony by the American Colonization Society; large immigration to the U. S. commenced; birth of William Robertson, a hymn-writer of some note; died 1864; birth of Anna L. Waring, the author of the hymn "Father, I know that all my life;" birth of Alice Cary; died 1871; death of George III and accession of George IV of England; Missouri Compromise in U. S.; Congress of the sovereigns of the Holy Alliance at Layback; birth of Gen. Sherman; died 1891; birth of Prof. Tyndal; died 1893.

1821.—Birth of Samuel C. Clarke, the author of "O, dark and dreary night;" revolution in Mexico, establishing independence; cession of Florida to the U. S. by Spain; admission of Missouri to the American Union; revolt in Greece against the rule of the Turks; publication of DeQuincey's "Confessions of an Opium Eater;" Cooper's "The Spy;" birth of Jenny Lind; died 1887.

1822.—Birth of Anna Warner, the author of "Jesus loves me, this I know;" meeting of the Congress of Verona; Canning made Foreign Secretary in the British Government; Turkish massacre of the Greeks of Chios; birth of General Grant; died 1885; birth of Matthew Arnold; died 1888; birth of Pasteur; birth of Rosa Bonheur.

1823.—Death of Marco Bozzaris, hero of the Greek insurrection; birth of Renan, author of a "life of Christ;" died 1892; enunciation of the "Monroe Doctrine" in Pres. Message to Congress; Reginald Heber elected Bishop of Calcutta; birth of Frances Jane Crosby, author of more than two thousand hymns and songs; died 1916; birth of the author of "Jesus calls us o'er the tumult," Mrs. Frances Alexander; her "Hymns for Children" was in its sixty-ninth edition in 1897; she died in 1895; birth of W. W. How, bishop of Wakefield; he

is one of the best known authors of hymns; died 1897; birth of Henry Twells, canon of Peterborough; died 1900: birth of Godfrey Thing, the editor of the "Church of England Hymn-Book."

1824.—Birth of Anna Ross Cousin, the author of many beautiful hymns; also William Bright is known in the hymn world; he died 1901; John Q. Adams selected for Pres. of U. S. by the House of Representatives; visit of Lafayette to the U. S.; death of Louis XVIII; of Lord Byron in Greece; formation of the Catholic Association in Ireland; decisive battle of Ayacucho securing the independence of Peru; founding of the Westminster Review; birth of Stonewall Jackson; died 1863; birth of G. W. Curtis.

1825.—Opening of the Stockton and Darlington Railway in England; opening of the Erie Canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson River—birth of Huxley; birth of Edward H. Bickerseth, bishop of Exeter, and a hymn-writer of note, the son of a hymn-writer; died ?; birth of A. Anne Procter a poetess and authoress of ability; many songs and hymns came from her pen; died 1864; birth of Wm. Whiting, Master of the Winchester Chorister's School; birth of Lawrence Tutiett; some of his hymns are found in most modern hymnals.

1826.—Abduction of William Morgan and anti-masonic excitement in New York; meeting of the Congress of Panama; creation of the republic of Bolivia in upper Peru; birth of William D. MacLagan, archbishop of York; birth of Mary Shekelton, an invalid hymn-writer; died 1883; birth of the author of "Shall we gather at the River;" Robert Lowry; he died in 1899.

1827.—Book of Mormon revealed to Joseph Smith; the rise of the Plymouth Brethren in Dublin, Ireland; Edward Cronin an ex-Romanist was the leader; the organization of the Christian Church (Disciples); Canning's brief premiership in England and sudden death; extinction of slavery in the state of New York; publication of Keble's "Christian Year;" also Alfred and Chas. Tennyson's "Poems by Two Brothers."

1828.—Formation of the Ministry of the duke of Wellington in Great Britain; removal of political disabilities from Dissenters in England; election of General Andrew Jackson, Pres. of U. S.; beginning of the Construction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; Russo-Turkish war; birth of Taine; died 1893.

1829.—Birth of Edward White Benson, archbishop of Canterbury; he died 1896; Alexander Duff sails for India; David Abeel and E. C. Bridg-

man, first American Missionaries to China; introduction of the "Spoils System" in American National Politics; pasage by the British Parliament of the Catholic Emancipation Act; Abolition of Slavery in Mexico; ending of the Russo-Turkish war by the Treaty of Hadrianople.

1830.—Publication of "My Faith looks up to Thee" by Ray Palmer (1808-1887); Dr. Eli Smith begins work in Turkey (missionary); Mormons, or Latter Day Saints began their history in the house of Mr. Whitmer, in Fayette, N. Y. the founder being Joseph Smith who was born 1805; they moved from N. Y. to Ohio, Ill. and finally to Utah, where Brigham Young was their leader; Catholic Apostolic Church started by Edward Irving; composed of some pious Presbyterians who prophesied on the shores of the Clyde; birth of Elizabeth C. D. Clephane, authoress of "The Ninety and Nine;" debate between Webster and Hayne in the U. S. Senate; revolution in Paris; death of George IV of England.

1831.—Beginning of the public work of William Miller (Adventist) (1782-1849); birth of Henry A. Martin, vicar of Laxton; birth of Frederic William Farrar, dean of Canterbury; author of "In the fields with their flocks abiding;" Oswego

County S. S. Teacher's Association; Nat. Turner's slave rising in Virginia; first publication of William Lloyd Garrison's anti-slavery paper, "the Liberator;" founding of the system of National Schools in Ireland; revolt in the Papal States and in Modena and in Parma; put down by Austrian troops; discovery of Magneto-electricity by Faraday; publication of Poe's "The Raven;" birth of Gen. Sheridan; died 1888.

1832.—First National Convention of the S. S. of America; met in N. Y.; 220 delegates from 14 states and 4 territories; publication of "My Country 'tis of thee," by S. F. Smith (1808-95); organization of New England Anti-Slavery Society; Black Hawk War in America; Civil war in Portugal; merciless suppression of the Polish rebellion.

1833.—The second National S. S. Convention; met in Phila. from 9 states; removal of Government deposits from the U. S. Bank by Pres. Jackson; publication of Carlyle's "Sartus Resartus;" Faraday's Experimental Researches in Electricity; birth of Gen. Gordon; died 1885.

1834.—Birth of Sabine Baring-Gould, the author of "Onward Christian Soldiers;" death of Robert Morrison; death of Wm. Carey; the earliest Medical Missionary to China was Dr. Peter Parker; first Woman's

Foreign Missionary Society, former in London; abolition of slavery in the British Colonies; organization of the Whig party in the United States.

1835.—First visit of missionaries to the Fiji Islands; beginning of the 35 years of persecution in Madagascar; birth of Edwin Hach, noted for his original research; died 1889; birth of Philips Brooks, Rector of Trinity Church, (Boston); the "Prince of Preachers;" died 1893; exclusion of anti-slavery literature from th U. S. mails; publication of Brownings "Paracelsus," and Strauss' "Das Leben Jesu."

1836.—The organization of the Primitive Baptist Church; birth of Frances Ridley Havergal, the author of many present day songs among which are "I gave my life for thee;" "Take my Life and let be;" "True-hearted, whole-hearted," etc; she died 1879; birth of Thos. B. Pollock, a hymn-writer of note; died 1896; Marcus Whitman went as a missionary to Oregon Indians; Titus Coan began work in Hawaii; James Calvert, pioneer missionary to the Fiji Islands; election of Martin Van Buren for Pres. of U. S.; introduction of the Sub-treasury system; the patriot war; publication of Dicken's "Pickwick."

1837.—Birth of A. H. Charten's, Prof. of Biblical Criticism in the

University of Edinburg; died ? ; birth of William C. Dix, the author of "Come unto me, ye weary;" died 1898; death of William IV of England; accession of Queen Victoria; great Commercial Collapse in U. S.; publication of Carlyle's "French Revolution;" birth of Grover Cleveland.

1838.—Birth of P. P. Bliss, the musical director for Major Whittle, an American Evangelist; he lost his life in a railroad accident in 1876; the burning of the "Caroline" in the Niagara river; suppression of the Canadian rebellion; steam navigation on the ocean proving successful.

1839.—Birth of Samuel J. Stone, a noted Evangelist hymn-writer; he died 1901; birth of John Julian, the author of a "Dictionary of Hymnology;" evangelization of Tahiti completed; resignation of Lord Melbourne from the government in England; Daguerre's discoveries in photography.

1840.—"The Great Awakening" in Hawaii; David Livingstone begins his work in South Africa; marriage of Queen Victoria of England to Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg; adoption of Penny Postage in England; W. H. Harrison elected president of U. S.; settlement of Mormons at Nauvoo; Opium War in England with China; American Baptist Publication Society.

1841.—American S. S. Union issued a list of lesson for the use of the Sunday Schools; this Union had been organized in 1824; death of President Harrison; Tyler becomes president; founding of the Brook Farm Association in Massachusetts; birth of the Prince of Wales; Peel is made Prime Minister of England.

1843.—The first treaty ports opened in China; birth of George Matheson, the author of "O Love, that wilt not let me go;" birth of Sarah Doudney, the author of "The Lessons of the Water Mill;" negotiations of the Ashburton Treaty between Great Britain and the United States; end of the Opium War; treaty of peace between England and China; the Dorr Rebellion in Rhode Island.

1843.—The time set by William Miller of Mass. for the coming of the Lord; their disappointment when he didn't come; Marcus Whitman's famous journey to "Save Oregon;" disruption of the Church of Scotland; publication of Ruskin's "Modern Painters."

1844.—John Ludwig Krapf, pioneer missionary to East Coast of Africa; twelve young men of four denominations founded an organization for young men, known as "Young Men's Christian Association;" organization of the Christadelphians; birth of Christian Hope, the first mission-

ary of Church of the Brethren; died 1899; election of James K. Polk, Pres. of U. S.; first electric telegraph line under the direction of Prof. Morse, between Washington and Baltimore; murder of Joe Smith by a mob.

1845.—Birth of Frederick Wm. Goadby, author of "O Thou, whose hand has brought us;" died 1880; Southern Baptist Convention organized; first General Conference of the Adventists held at Albany, N. Y.; a congregation of Seventh Day Adventists in New Hampshire; annexation of Texas to the American Union; Arctic expedition of Sir John Franklin, from which he never returned; publication of Hawthorne's "Mosses from an Old Manse."

1846.—A County S. S. Convention in Ill. at which Wm. Paxson was a worker; formation of the Evangelical Alliance composed of 800 Christians; of various denominations of different countries; repeal of the British Corn Laws; the Potato Famine in Ireland; war in the U. S. with Mexico; migration of the Mormons from Nauvoo to Great Salt Lake; patenting the Sewing Machine by Elias Howe; discovery of the Planet Neptune by mathematical calculation.

1847.—Mormons, under Brigham Young, colonized Great Salt Lake; successful campaign of Gen. Scott

in Mexico; death of Daniel O'Connell; publication of Charlotte Brontë's "Jane Eyre;" of Longfellow's, "Evangeline;" birth of Edison; birth of John A. Dowie.

1848.—John Geddie, "Apos. to the South Seas," arrives at Aneityum; first Protestant Church building for native Christians at Amoy, China; revolution in France; organization of the Second Republic; revolutionary movements in Germany, Austria, Italy and Ireland; election of Zachary Taylor, Pres. of U. S.; discovery of gold in California; publication of the first two volumes of Macaulay's "History of England;" Spiritualism or Spiritism came into notice in the house of John D. Fox in Hydeville, Wayne Co. N. Y.

1849.—Publication of an Adventist paper in Middletown, Connecticut; repeal of the English Navigation Laws; first explorations of Dr. Livingstone in Africa; determination of the mechanical equivalent of heat by Joule; publication of first part of "David Copperfield;" of Kingsley's "Alton Locke;" and of Emerson's "Representative Men."

1850.—Allen Gardner at Tierra del Fuego; death of Pres. Taylor and accession of Vice President Millard Fillmore; slavery agitation on the question of the admission of California; Omnibus Bill; negotiation of the

Clayton-Bulwer Treaty between the U. S. and Great Britain; restoration of the Roman Episcopate in England; publication of Tennyson's "In Memoriam."

1851.—Dismissing of Lord Palmerston from the British cabinet; discovery of gold in Australia; outbreak of the Taiping Rebellion in China; the Lopez filibustering expedition to Cuba; passage of the Massachusetts Free Public Library Act; the first World's Fair, in London; publication of Spencer's "Social Statistics."

1852.—Chinese Temples established in America (20,000 Chinese in one year); defeat and resignation of the Russell Ministry; the first Derby-Disraeli Ministry; the Aberdeen Ministry; rise of the Know Nothing or American party in U. S.; election by the Democrats of Franklin Pierce as President; publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" promulgation of a new Constitution for France by the dictator Louis Napoleon, soon followed by the revival of the Empire.

1853.—The Gadsen Purchase; Catholic hierarchy reorganized in Holland and Belgium; expedition of Commodore Perry to Japan; dispute between Russia and Turkey, leading to the Crimean War.

1854.—United Presbyterian Mission, pioneer in Egypt; Pope Pius IX, assumed the authority to declare

Immaculate Conception of Mary to be a dogma of the church; repeal of the Missouri Compromise in the U. S.; rise of the Republican Party; Reciprocity Treaty between U. S. and Canada; alliance of England, France and Sardinia with Turkey against Russia in the Crimean War.

1855.—The Adventists transferred their headquarters to Battle Creek, Mich.; fall of the Aberdeen Ministry in England; beginning of the struggle for Kansas as a Slave State; introduction of Civil Service Reform in Great Britain; Walker's first filibustering invasion of Nicaragua; abolition of the Stamp tax on newspapers in England.

1856.—William Butler, missionary in India; assault on Mr. Sumner in the U. S. Senate by Preston Brooks of South Carolina; election of James Buchanan for Pres. of U. S.; operations of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee; quarrel of England with China, over the affair of the Arrow; Congress of Paris and treaty ending the Crimean War; publication of first part of Lotze's "Mikrokosmos."

1857.—Y. W. C. A. organized in N. Y. City; birth of Geo. B. Holsinger, a noted worker in instrumental and vocal music, having given over 30,000 private lessons in Piano and Organ and composed more than 200 songs; first Teacher Train-

ing Class organized by Rev. John H. Vincent then pastor at Joliet, Ill.; he had organized his first Palestine Class two years before, singing and chanting Bible Geog. The class was open to all ages and all denominations; Dred Scot decision by the Supreme Court of U. S.; Mountain Meadows Massacre and Mormon rebellion in Utah; publication of the first volume of Buckle's "History of Civilization."

1858.—John G. Paton at Aniwa, New Hebrides; debate between A. Lincoln and Stephn A. Douglas; treaty of peace between England, France and China; discovery of Gold in Colorado; laying of the first Atlantic Cable which quickly failed; discovery of Lake Victoria Nyanza by Captain Speke; publication of George Eliot's "Scenes of Clerical Life;" Tennyson's "Idylls of the King;" Holmes' "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table."

1859.—Japan entered by the first Protestant missionaries; educational work by Samuel R. Brown and Guido F. Verbeck and medical work by Dr. J. C. Hepburn; the first Y. M. C. A. building, Baltimore, Maryland; beginning of the "Sunday School Times;" the Third National S. S. Convention; held at Philadelphia; war of Sardinia and France with Austria; John Brown's Raid; publication of Dar-

win's "Origin of Species;" George Eliot's "Adam Bede;" nationalization of Church property in Mexico.

1860.—Beginning of the Seventh-Day Adventist denomination; Treaty of Pekin assuring religious liberty to Chinese Converts; John Mackenzie, missionary to Central Africa; Hawaii fully evangelized, missionaries withdrawn; election of A. Lincoln for Pres.; secession of South Carolina; disunion message of Pres. Buchanan; the Crittendon Compromise and its failure; Franco-English capture of Pekin; cession of Savoy and Nice to France; John Alexander Dowie went to Australia; here he entered the University nine years later, and was ordained pastor of a congregational church in '71.

1861.—The Woman's Union Missionary Society was founded in New York; secession of many of the southern states and seizure of U. S. Arsenals in the seceded states; adoption of a Constitution for the "Confederate States of America;" organization of a Confederate Government; death of King William IV, of Prussia and accession of his brother, William I; liberation of Sicily and Naples by Garibaldi; Polish insurrection at Warsaw.

1862.—The raging of the Civil War in U. S.; confiscation of the slave property of rebels; preliminary

Proclamation of Emancipation by Pres. Lincoln; land-grant of the U. S. for industrial Colleges; intervention of Louis Napoleon in Mexico; revolution in Greece; attempt of Garibaldi against Rome checked by the Italian government; publication of Spencer's "First Principles."

1863.—Slavery abolished in United States; passage of the National Bank Act; of the Conscription Act; Battle of Gettysburg, a decisive battle; Pres. Lincoln's address at Gettysburg and Proclamation of Amnesty; death of Frederick VII of Denmark; accession of Charles IX; appointment of Gen. Gordon to command in China; political organization of Socialism in Germany by Lassalle; publication of Huxley's "Man's place in Nature;" and Renan's "Vie de Jesus;" Robert College founded at Constantinople.

1864.—Romanism in Korea almost exterminated; Samuel A. Crowther (African) bishop of Niger; a permanent S. S. Institute for the Northwest under the auspices of the Cook County S. S. Association and a course of lectures given; a S. S. Institute was held in New York by R. G. Pardee and Ralph Wells; detention of foreigners in Abyssinia by King Theodore; end of the Taipin Rebellion in China; publication of the Syllabus of Pope Pius IX.

1865.—Adoption by the Congress of the U. S. of the Thirteenth Constitutional Amendment, prohibiting slavery forever; creation of the Freedman's Bureau; Hampton Roads Peace Conference; second inauguration of Pres. Lincoln; surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House; assassination of Pres. Lincoln; succession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency; capture of Jefferson Davis; end of the Rebellion; transfer of the Capital of Italy to Florence; beginning of war between Paraguay and Brazil.

1866.—Syrian Protestant College at Beirut opened; China Inland Mission founded by J. Hudson Taylor; the S. S. Teacher's Quarterly which had been published in '65 by J. H. Vincent, now becomes a monthly called the S. S. Teacher; in it the Editor attempted to formulate a Uniform series of lessons on Life of Our Lord for Chicago Schools; Dr. Vincent also suggested a course of study for Institutes and Normal classes; laying of the first successful Atlantic Cable; beginning of the struggle of the Cretans for deliverance from the Turkish yoke; formation of the Ku Klux Klan in the Southern States.

1867.—Manual of lessons for Sunday Schools on Life of Our Lord, "Two Years with Jesus;" purchase

of Alaska by the U. S. from Russia; federation of the provinces of British America, forming the Dominion of Canada; Fenian risings in Ireland; renewal attempt by Garibaldi to liberate Rome from the Papal Government; withdrawal of the French from Mexico; extension of suffrage to blacks in District of Columbia.

1868.—B. F. Jacobs spoke in favor of Uniform Lessons for Illinois and also for New York; International Convention of Y. M. C. A. in Detroit; Hampton Institution for Indians and Negroes founded by Samuel M. Armstrong; revolution in Japan; triumph of the Mikados party...a new Japan; defeat of the ministry of the Irish Church question; negotiation of the Burlingame Treaty between China and the U. S.; revolution in Spain and flight of Queen Isabela to France; ratification by the States of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the U. S.

1869.—The fourth National S. S. Convention; held at Newark, N. J. 526 delegates from 28 states and one territory, Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Egypt and South Africa; Madagascar fully evangelized; Miss Clara Swain, first Medical (woman) Missionary to India; Mr. B. F. Jacobs brought the Uniform Lesson question before the Supt. Section of the National Convention; ■ large Y.

M. C. A. building at 23rd. St. N. Y., costing \$487,000; creation of the U. S. Bureau of Education; opening of the Suez Canal; "Black Friday" in N. Y.; organization of the Knights of Labor; adoption of Woman Suffrage at municipal elections in England and at all elections in Wyoming territory.

1870.—James Gilmour, pioneer to the Mongols; Pres. Grant's "Peace Policy" for Indians; sudden occurrence of the Franco-German War; passage of Mr. Gladstone's first Irish Land Bill by the British Parliament; passage of the Education Bill in England; end of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope; ratification of the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment; Pope Pius IX convened the Vatican Council in 1869 and it continued till into next year; the Pope as an official declared to be Infallible.

1871.—Death of Alice and Phebe Cary; Phebe was the author of "One Sweetly Solemn Thought;" The Old Catholics; first council held in Munich; decision against dogma of Immaculate Conception (1854); also against Papal Infallibility (1870); the Executive Committee arranging for Indianapolis Convention finds sentiment in favor of Uniform Lessons; twenty nine publishers came together to discuss Uniform Lessons,

26 were in favor of U. L.; Drs. Edward Eggleston J. H. Vincent, Richard Newton, Rev. H. C. McCook and Mr. B. F. Jacobs were appointed to prepare lessons for one year (1872); gradual emancipation of slaves enacted in Brazil; the Great Fire in Chicago; the finding of Dr. Livingstone in Africa by Henry M. Stanley; publication of Darwin's "Descent of Man."

1872.—Birth of the Uniform Lesson System as an International Organization; Rev. R. W. McAll established a mission at Belleville, France; he was born 1821 and died 1893; first National Christian Church in Japan, organized at Yokohama by James H. Ballagh; Fifth National S. S. Convention; met at Indianapolis; the first Teacher's Meeting; it was to meet weekly or semi-monthly; award of the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration in settlement of the Alabama Claims; reelection of General Grant for Pres. of U. S.; the Credit Mobilier Scandal in the U. S. Congress.

1873.—The International Committee selected the Scripture and the title of the lessons for the S. S.; organization of the Old Catholic Church completed at the third conference, at Constance; opening of the contest with the Catholic Church known as the Kulturkampf; appear-

ance of the Home Rule movement in Irish Politics; financial panic in U. S.

1874.—The International Lesson Committee began selecting the Golden Texts for the lessons; the Chautauqua movement arose in the S. S. Teacher's Assembly in Chautauqua, N. Y.; Joseph Hardy Neesima, returns to Japan as missionary to his people and opens the Doshisha School; fall of the Gladstone Government in England; General Gordon's first appointment in the Sudan.

1875.—First Protestant Missionary enters Korea; first International S. S. Convention, held at Chicago; there were 463 delegates present; a favorable report of the Uniform Lessons was given; 20 Canadian S. S. workers took part in the work; adoption of a constitution in France; passage of the second Civil Rights Bill by the Congress of U. S.; Presbyterian Alliance organized in London.

1876.—Salvation Army organized in London by William Booth, (Church of England); Alexander Mackay, sails for Africa; founding of the Interantional African Association of King Leopold of Belgium; insurrection in Bulgaria suppressed with atrocious cruelty by the Turks; holding the U. S. Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia; first exhibition of the Telephone, by Prof. Graham

Bell; disputed Presidential Election in U. S.

1877.—The Cradle Roll came into existence about this time (Mrs. Alonzo Petitt); war of Servia with the Turks; Russo-Turkish War; assumption by Queen Victoria of the title "Empress of India;" first election of Porfiro Diaz to the Presidency of the Mexican Republic; creation of the Electoral Commission in the U. S.; award of the Presidential election to Rutherford B. Hayes; return of Stanley from his expedition across Africa, exploring the Congo.

1878.—The Second International Convention of the S. S. was held at Atlanta, Ga.; the International Lesson System was the most interesting discussion; it united firmly the North and the South; second war of the English in Afghanistan; end of the Russo-Turkish War; independence to Servia and Roumania; election of Pope Leo, XIII; passage of the Bland Silver Bill in the U. S.

1879.—Early missions to the people of the Apalachian Mountains; resignation of the Presidency of the French Republic by Marshall MacMahon; election of M. Jules Grevy; beginning of the war between Chile and Peru; organization of the Land League in Ireland; Zulu War in S. Africa; formation of the International Congo Association.

1880.—Presbyterian Alliance met at Philadelphia; Cradle Roll is for little ones too small to attend S. S.; resignation of Disraeli from the British Ministry and return of Gladstone to power; passage of Gladstone's 2nd. Irish Land Act; election of James A. Garfield, President of the United States.

1881.—Anglo-American Revision of the New Testament; the third International S. S. Convention; it was held at Toronto, Can.; main topic of discussion was Interdenominational Work; at this convention B. F. Jacobs was made chairman of the Ex Com. and continued for 21 years; also the home class movement began; Christian Endeavor Society organized by Francis E. Clark; Tuskegee Institute for Negroes founded by Booker T. Washington; submission of Peru to Chile; institution of Local assemblies in Japan; assassination of Czar Alexander II; war of Great Britain with the Boers; assassination of Garfield.

1882.—Death of M. Gambetta in France; elevation of Servia to the rank of a kingdom; British bombardment of Alexandria; Phoenix Park murders of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke at Dublin; beginning of work on De Lessep's Panama Canal.

1883.—In this year Mrs. Dudley be-

gan keeping a record of those children who were too young to be in S. S. (Cradle Roll); law passed to Prevent Corruptions and Illegalities at Elections in England; passage of the Pendleton Civil Service Reform Bill in the U. States; suppression of Arabi's rebellion; British occupation of Egypt.

1884.—A Normal Union Course for S. S. teachers was arranged by the Assembly Normal Union; this work had been in contemplation for a numbers of years; in 1876 a committee forming the Chautauqua S. S. Normal Session Course; had been at work; the Fourth International S. S. Convention met at Louisville; five new members were added the Lesson Committee, the third Committee; the Name "Cradle Roll" was first used; the third meeting of the Presbyterian Alliance, (Belfast); passage of the Third Reform Bill in England; election of Grover Cleveland for Pres. of United States.

1885.—First permanent missionary work began in Korea by N. H. Allen, (M. D.); Ion Keith Falconer establishes first Protestant Mission in Arabia at Aden; overthrow of the Gladstone Government in Great Britain and brief reign of Lord Salisbury; revolutionary reunion of the two Bulgarias; transformation of the

Congo Association into the Independent State of Congo.

1886.—The S. S. Normal Department was established by the Executive Committee of the Illinois S. S. Association; first College Student Missionary Conference at Northfield; origin of the "Student Volunteer Movement;" recall of Gladstone to the head of the Government in England; his Home Rule Bill for Ireland; its defeat; resignation of Gladstone and return of Salisbury; Anarchist Crime in Chicago; undertaking of the "Plan of Campaign" in Ireland.

1887.—The Fifth International S. S. Convention, held in Chicago; William Reynolds appointed Field Secretary; Mr. and Mrs. Hartshorn (Mass.) leaders in Primary Work; forced resignation of Pres. Grevy in France; election of Carnot; revision of the constitution of the kingdom of the Netherlands; Tariff Message of Pres. Cleveland; African expedition of Stanley to rescue Emin Pasha.

1888.—John A. Dowie came to San Francisco as a Divine Healer; Rev. H. M. Hamill was appointed Supt. of Teacher Training; death of Eld. James Quinter; born in 1816; Centenary Conference of Protestant missions of the World, at London; bankruptcy of the Panama Canal Company; death of the German Emperor,

William I; defeat of the Mills Tariff Bill in the U. S. Senate; election of Gen. B. Harrison for Pres. of U. S.

1889.—The American Arabian mission founded; first station at Busrah; first meeting of the World's S. S. Association; it was held at London; there were 242 delegates there from U. S.; revolution in Brazil; promulgation of the Constitution of Japan; opening of Oklahoma to settlement; Johnstown flood; chartering of the British South Africa Company.

1890.—Fourth meeting of Presbyterian Alliance at Toronto; the Sixth International S. S. Convention; held at Pittsburg, Penn.; it endorsed the Home Department Work and recommended a Quarterly Temperance Lesson; dismissal of Bismarck from office by German Emperor William II; expulsion of the Jews from Russia; passage of the McKinley Tariff Act; Anglo-German Convention defining boundaries in Africa; religious freedom proclaimed in Japan.

1891.—Dictatorship proclaimed by President Fonseca of Brazil, producing revolt; the President resigned; Civil war in Chile; defeat and suicide of President Balmaceda; establishment of free schools in England; death of Mr. Parnell.

1892.—The Panama Canal Scandal in France; election in Great Britain of a Parliament favorable to Home

Rule in Ireland; resignation of the Salisbury Ministry; reascendency of Gladstone; passage of the Irish Home Rule Bill by the House of Commons and its defeat by the Lords; passage of the Chinese exclusion Act by the Congress of the U. States; Grover Cleveland elected again; revolution in Venezuela; difficulty between the U. S. and Chile.

1893.—The second meeting of the World's S. S. Association; it met at St. Louis; the seventh meeting of the International S. S. Convention; was held at St. Louis; Japan Fund started; field workers had a special conference; the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago; revolution in the Hawaiian Islands; war of the British South Africa Company with the Matabele; popular vote in Colorado for the extension of equal suffrage to women.

1894.—Primary Teacher's Union asked for a special lesson for the Primary Pupils; assassination of Pres. Carnot in France; war between Japan and China; the strike at Pullman, Illinois; the Coxey movement; passage of the Wilson Tariff Act; Turkish atrocities in Armenia; opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Ship Canal; death of Alexander II, Czar of Russia; accession of Nicholas II.

1895.—Death of Lord Randolph

Churchill; renewal of insurrection in Cuba against Spanish Rule; death of Sir Henry Rawlinson, English archaeologist; the formation of the New York Public Library by the Tilden Trust, the Astor and Lenox libraries; death of Prof. T. H. Huxley; massacre of English and American missionaries at Hua Sang in China; death of Louis Pasteur, the father of Bacteriology; massacre of Armenians at Trebizond by a Turkish mob; discovery of the X rays by Prof. Röntgen.

1896.—The Eighth meeting of the International S. S. Convention was held at Boston; it was attended by 1063 delegates; D. L. Moody with his devotional hour lent inspiration to the meeting; Bishop Vincent resigned his place on the Lesson Committee; he had been chairman for 24 years; general recognition of the Teacher Training by the International Association; death of Jas. R. Gish, founder of the "Gish Fund;" death of Thomas Hughes—"Tom Brown's School Days;" reestablishment of the Catholic patriachate of Alexandria; revival of Olympic games at Athens; Greater New York—N. Y., Brooklyn and neighboring cities; death of Madame Clara Schumann, pianist; outbreak of the Turks against the Christians in Crete; reelection of Pres. Diaz in Mexico, for a fifth

term; discovery of the Klondike gold fields; horrible massacres of Armenians by the Turks; Tidal Wave on the Coast of China, drowning several thousands.

1897.—The Fifth meeting of the Presbyterian Alliance was held at Glasgow; union of Crete with Greece; death of Prof. Henry Drummond; floods along the Miss. river; opening of the Commercial Museum in Philadelphia; death of J. H. Trumbull, American philologist; death of Neal Dow, American temperance reformer; death of Thomas W. Evans, founder of the "Red Cross Society" in the Franco-Prussian war; Great fire in London; Dreyfus affair.

1898.—Certificates of membership given to the mothers when children became members of the Cradle Roll; battle of Manila Bay; Philippines ceded by Spain to U. States; American Presbyterian Church begins work in Philippines; the Third meeting of Philippines; the Third meeting of held at London; destruction of the U. S. battleship "Maine;" death of Frances E. Willard, American social reformer; death of Rev. William S. Perry, American Church historian; death of Mr. Gladstone, burial in Westminster Abbey; death of Wilford Woodruff, president of the Mormon church; signing at Paris of the

Treaty of Peace between U. S. and Spain.

1899.—John Alexander Dowie announces himself to be "The Messenger of the Covenant;" other churches follow in missionary occupation of Philippines; death of the missionary Christian Hope; born in 1844; the Ninth International S. S. Convention met in Atlanta, Ga.; Marian Lawrence made Gen. Secretary of S. S.; Prof. H. M. Hamill, field secretary; John Wanamaker, chairman of Executive Committee; meeting and organization of the International Peace Conference at the Hague; death of Robert G. Ingersol, American Apostle of Atheism; pardon of Captain Dreyfus; death of D. L. Moody; murder of Mr. Brooks, an English missionary by "Boxers."

1900.—Hawaii admitted as a territory of the U. States; Boxer Uprising in China; Ecumenical Missionary Conference in New York; "Jubilee of the Holy Year 1900," proclaimed by Pope Leo, XIII; death of John Ruskin; assassination of Senator William Goebel of Ken.; visit of Queen Victoria to Ireland; Paris exposition; death of Cyrus Hamlin, founder of Robert College, Constantinople; hurricane and flood at Galveston, Tex.; union of the Free and the United Presbyterian churches in Scotland;

meeting of the Cuban Constitutional Convention at Havana.

1901.—John A. Dowie, is now known as "Elijah the Restorer;" Young People's Missionary Movement formed; organization of the Permanent Court of International Arbitration at the Hague; death of Queen Victoria; Andrew Carnegie gives \$5,200,000 for libraries; capture of the Philippine leader, Aguinaldo; Pres. McKilney shot; died in eight days; Ellen M. Stone, an American missionary, captured by the Turks; Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

1902.—The Tenth International S. S. Convention was held at Denver, Colo.; B. F. Jacobs died three days before the assembling of the delegates—1168 of them; W. N. Harts-horn is now selected on the Executive Committee; Marion Lawrence reported 1300 Normal Classes, with 14,000 students; 1500 had received diplomas during that year; Ellen M. Stone released on the payment of \$66,000; death of T. DeWitt Talmage; eruption of Mount Pelee on the island of Martinique; renewal of the Triple Alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy, for 12 years from 1903; coronation of Edward VII and Alexandra, king and queen of England; Dr. Woodrow Wilson inaugurated President of Princeton University.

1903.—At Winona Lake, the International Executive Committee appointed a committee on Education, among whom were several college Presidents; the new Y. M. C. A. building at 23rd. St. New York, costing \$750,000; a treaty with Colombia for a Panama Canal, ratified by U. S.; death of W. H. Millburn, blind chaplain of the U. S. Senate; terrible massacre of the Jews at Kishineff, Russia; completion of the Pacific Cable—a message around the world in 12 minutes; death of Pope Leo XII, at the Vatican; coronation of Pius X as Pope; death of Herbert Spencer; first *aéroplane* flight of the Wright brothers; the new Iriquois Theatre at Chicago burned, with a loss of 600 lives.

1904.—Mr. W. C. Pearce appointed Teacher Training Secretary; J. A. Dowie. First Apostle of the Church;" the fourth meeting of the World's S. S. Association met at Jerusalem; there were 817 American delegates in one ship; a papal prohibition of civil interference with the election of the Roman Pontiff; war between Russia and Japan; Baltimore fire; great fire in Toronto—\$10,000,000 loss; opening of the thirteenth International Peace Congress at Boston.

1905.—The Eleventh International S. S. Convention was held at Toron-

to, Canada; there were 1958 delegates—(318 Pastors, 351 Supts. 856 Teachers); beginners and advanced courses were suggested; Adult Bible Class work began; the name was changed to International S. S. Association; first meeting of Committee on Teacher Training was held at Louisville; they formulated standards for granting diplomas; 28 State Associations in existence; death of Lew Wallace; opening of the Simplon Tunnel, the largest in the world; Treaty of Peace between Russia and Japan; 5,000 Jews reported killed at Odessa; a law promulgated in France nullifying the Concordat and separating Church and State; first "Missionary Conference on behalf of the Mahometan world," held at Cairo.

1906.—The Haystack Centennial; inception of the Laymen's Missionary Movement; the Pope issued an encyclical known as the "Vehementer Nos" to the French nation; public schools with 500,000 pupils opened in the Philippines; destructive earthquake in Chile; the Tehuantepec National railroad opened by Pres. Diaz of Mexico.

1907.—Death of J. Alexander Dowie; it was caused by reverses; the Fifth meeting of the World's S. S. Association was held at Rome; the law separating Church and State in France takes effect; Mrs. Russell

Sage creates the Sage foundation for philanthropic work with a gift of \$10,000,000; death of John Watson (Ian Maclaren); opening of the second International Peace Congress; the Jamestown Exposition; first wireless press dispatches over the Atlantic Ocean; Encyclical on Modernism issued by Pope Pius X.

1908.—China Centenary Conference at Shanghai; the twelfth meeting of the International S. S. Association was held at Louisville, Ken.; Dr. John Potts who had been a member of the Lesson Committee for 25 years, died in 1907; progress is reported at the Convention; the Committee on Teacher Training called a meeting of the denominational leaders and the International Secretaries at Phila., to improve their standards; opening of the East river tunnel, N. Y. to Brooklyn; death of Edward McDowell, American composer and musician; Franco-British Exposition opened at London by Prince of Wales; death of Grover Cleveland; remission of the Boxer's indemnity by the U. S. to the Chinese Government; death of H. C. Potter, Prot. Episcopal Bishop of New York; death of Chas. Eliot Norton, Prof. of History of Art at Harvard University; destructive earthquake in Calabria, Sicily; cities of Messina and Reggio, destroyed; Wilbur

Wright flies 95 miles in his aeroplane in one hour and fifty-five minutes.

1909.—Prof. Abbot Lawrence Lowell succeeds Dr. Chas. W. Eliot as president of Harvard University; 100th. anniversary of birth of Edgar Allen Poe; collision of two steamers; help brought by wireless telegraphy; one thousand passengers saved; Cuba begins governing herself; centenary of the birth of A. Lincoln; death of Theodore S. Cuyler; death of Geo. T. Angell, the friend of dumb animals; massacre of Armenians in Asia Minor and Syria; second National Peace Conference of the U. S. at Chicago; Cook and Peary's announcements of their respective discovery of the N. Pole; death of Wm. G. McClosky, D. D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Louisville and eldest Catholic prelate in America; beginning of the Constitutional Government in China.

1910.—Dissolution of the English Parliament, caused by the suspension of the Budget by the House of Lords; death of Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain); death of Edward VII, king of England and Emperor of India; succession of Geo. V; death of Robert Koch, German bacterologist; World's Missionary Conference at Edinburgh; the sixth meeting of the World's S. S. Association was held

at Washington; there were 3,000 delegates representing 24 countries; also 179 missionaries; the sixth meeting of the Student Volunteer movement for Foreign Missions, was held at Rochester, earthquake at Cartago, Costa Rica—1500 lives lost; Paris Flood; death of Mary Baker Eddy.

1911.—Raold Amundson reaches the South Pole; Reciprocity (with Canada) Bill passed by Congress but rejected by Canada; Tobacco Trust decision; Turkey and Italy in war over Tripoli; great mine disaster at Briceville, Tenn.; the Thirteenth meeting of the International S. S. Association was held at San Francisco; there were present 567 Chinese and Japanese; the parade had in it 10,000, each with a Gideon Bible; Men and Religious Forward Movement; the Bible for the Public Schools; International Committee reports 3,505 Classes, 41,509 students; from 1908 to '11 over 27,000 students completed the First Standard Course; 570 advanced diplomas had been granted; death of Cornelius Bliss; death of Kate G. Wells.

1912.—The Titanic collided with an iceberg; 1517 persons lost their lives; Capt. Robert F. Scott reached the South Pole; earthquake in Turkey; 3,000 lost, 6,000 injured and 40,000 homeless; end of the war between Italy and Turkey; death of

Frederick VIII of Denmark; Christian X becomes king of Denmark; **Balkan-Turkish**. war began; great mine disasters at Finleyville, Pa. and Gerthe, Germany; death of William Booth.

1913.—Underwood-Simmons Bill in relation to the Tariff; the Seventh meeting of the World's S. S. Association, was held at Zürich, Switzerland; there were 2609 delegates and 221 missionaries; the 16th. and 17th. Amendments to the Constitution of the U. S.; floods in Ohio and Indiana; the Omaha Tornado; Parcel Post established in U. S.; great mine disaster at Dawson, N. Mex.—261 **dead**; the Volturno disaster; Robert F. Scott perished in a blizzard, after reaching the South Pole.

1914.—The fourteenth meeting of the International S. S. Association was held in Chicago; there were 2560 delegates present; the Lesson Committee now consists of 8 members appointed by the Association; 8 members by the Council and one from each denomination; (next convention in New York in 1918); an earthquake at Sakura, Japan, killed 43, 20,000 destitute; another in Sicily, 200 lost and 1,000 injured; the 7th. meeting of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions met at Kansas, City; there were 5031 representatives from 755 institutions;

Pope Pius X, died; Pope Benedict, XV, selected; great European War began.

1915.—Francis Parkman, Mark Hopkins, Elias Howe, Joseph Henry, Rufus Choate and Daniel Boone's names were put in the American Hall of Fame; Great Earthquake in Central Italy; 29,978 lost and many provinces affected; permission to coin Panama-Pacific Half-dollar; sinking of the Lusitania; death of Fanny Crosby, authoress of many hymns and sacred songs; death of Porfirio Diaz; death of James Geikie; Eastland disaster in Chicago.

1916.—On the island of Maul, (of the Hawaii) 21150 acres were set apart for a park; the Eighth meeting of the World's Sunday School Association met at Tokyo, Japan; Otto, insane king of Bavaria, deposed in 1913, died in 1916; sinking of the Sussex; completion of the Elephant Butte Dam; it will hold, 856,000,000,000 gallons of water; death of J. T. Trowbridge; death of Shik-Kai Yuan; death of James Whitcomb Riley, the "Hoosier Poet;" death of Geo. W. Peck; death of Timothy Dwight; death of James B. Angell.

1917.—Purchase of the Danish West Indies for \$25,000,000, largest single check ever drawn on U. S. Treasurer; a tornado destroys part

of New Albany, Ind.; the overthrow of the Old form of Government in Russia and establishment of a new order; recognition of the new government by the U. S.; capture of the city of Bagdad by the British; death of William Bailey Howland, editor of the "Independent;" U. S. entered the European War.



- Abelard, 1079, 1121, 1142.
Adams, John 1796.
" J. Q. 1824.
" Sarah, 1805.
Albigenses,, 1110, etc.
Alliance, Presbyterian, 1875, '80 '84,
Alcuin, 735, 804.
Alford, Henry, 1810.
Ambrose, 340, 397.
Anschar, 801, 865.
Anselm, 1033, 1109.
Aquinas, Thos. 1227, '74.
Arius, 256, 325, etc.
Armenians, 98, 421, 850, etc.
Asbury, Francis, 1745.
Athanasius, 296, 325, etc.
Atlantic Cable, 1858, '66, (1903).
Augustine, 354, 430.
Augustine, 596, 604.
Bach, 1685, 1750.
Bagdad, 763, 812, 1638, 1917.
Baptism, 251, 252, 496, 597, etc.
Bathurst, W. H. 1796.
Becket, Thomas a. 1170.
Bede,, Venerable, 673, 735.
Beecher, Henry Ward, 1813.
Beethoven, 1770.
Benedict, 480, 515, 543, etc.
Bernard of Clairvaux, 1091, 1153.
Bible, 50, 170, 1513, '35—1611, 1881.
Bilby, Thos. 1794.
Binney, Thos. 1798.
Blackstone, 1765.
Bonaparte, Napoleon, 1769, '96, '97,
1799, 1802, '5, '8, '45.
Bonar, Horatius, 1808.

Boniface, 672, 716, '25, '55.

Boone, Daniel, 1769.

Bowring, John, 1792.

Calamities.

Earthquakes, 115, 365, 526,
1692, 1755, 1812, 1906, '8, '10,
'12, '14, '15.

Eruptions, 79, 1902.

Fires, 402, 836, 1248, 1666, 1871
1897, 1903, 1904.

Floods, 1889, 1910, 1913.

Mine disasters, 1911, '12, '13.

Plagues, 166, 263, 542, 747,
1347, 1665.

Ships sunk, 1912, '15, '16&1120.

Sweating sickness, 1485.

Tidal wave, 1896, 1900.

Tornadoes, 1913, '17.

Calvert, James, 1836.

Calvin, John, 1509, '36, etc.

Cappel, 1658.

Carey, William, 1761. '92.

Cary, Alice, 1820, 1871.

Cary, Phebe, 1871.

Charlemagne, 742, 768, 771, etc.

Chautauqua Movement. -1874, etc.

Christian Endeavor, 1881.

Chrysostom, John, 347, 404, '07.

Clement of Alexandria, 155.

Coke, Thomas, 1747.

Coligny, Admiral, 1517

Cooke. Miss M. A. 1820.

Councils (some of them) of Church:

50, 252, 256, 314, 325, 381, 393, 431,
451, 553, 589, 633, 680, 787, 869,

1095, 1123, 1139, 1179, 1215, 1229,
1245, 1274, 1311, 1409, 1414, 1431,
1545, 1643, 1869, etc.

Creeds of the Church, 100, 325,....
589, 1530, etc.

Crosby, Fanny, 1823, 1916.

Crusades, 1095, etc.

Cyprian, 200, 258.

Cyril of Jerusalem, 386.

Darwin, Charles, 1809.

Denny, Edward, 1796.

Didache, 100, 145.

Discoveries and Inventions

Atomic Theory, 1807.

Barometer, 1644.

Boiling Point, 1693.

Circulation of Blood, 1628.

Cotton Gin, 1793.

Cuba, Hayti, etc., 1492.

Daguerrotype, 1838.

Decomposition of Water, 1800.

Discovery of Gold, 1848, '51.

Electricity from Lightning, 1747

Electric Telegraph, 1844.

Electro Magnetism, 1819.

Fahrenheit Thermometer, 1714.

First Locomotive, 1814.

Fly Shuttle, 1733.

Florida, 1512.

Homeopathy, 1755.

Hydrogen, 1766.

Iceland, 860.

Japan, 1542.

Jupiter's Moons, 1609.

Klondyke, 1896.

- Lake Champlain, 1609.
- Leyden Jar, 1745.
- Mechanical Equivalent of Heat,
1489.
- Mouth of Miss. River, 1519.
- North America, 1497.
- Oxygen, 1774.
- Pacific Ocean, 1513.
- Planet Neptune, 1846.
- Printing, 1454.
- Sewing Machine, 1846.
- Steamboat, 1807.
- Steam Engine, 1769.
- Small Pox 1721.
- South America, 1498.
- Sub-treasury System, 1836.
- Telephone, 1876.
- Wireless Messages, 1907, '09.
- X-Rays 1895.
- Dominicans, 1170.
- Donations to Papacy:
 - of Charlemagne, 774.
 - of Constantine (?) 774.
 - of Peppin, 755.
- Dow, Neale, 1897.
- Dowie, John A. 1847, '60, '88, etc.
- Eckart, Master, 1327.
- Edison, 1847.
- Edmeston, Jas., 1791.
- Edwards, Jonathan, 1703.
- Egbert, 830, 836.
- Erasmus, D. 1468, 1516.
- Eunomius, 360, 394.
- Eusebius of Caesarea, 260.
- Eusebius of Emesa, 300.
- Falconer, Ion Kieth, 1885.

- Faraday, 1791.
 Fox, George, 1624.
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(3) Jesus, I my Cross,	1793.
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Just as I am,	1789.
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(5) Nearer My God to Thee,	1805.
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- (1) Rock of Ages, 1740.
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- (3) Sun of My Soul, 1792.
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- (2) When I Survey the Wondrous, 1719.
- (1) Most widely known and popular.
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- Jacobs, B. F. 1868, '9, '71, '81, 1902.
- Jefferson, Thomas, 1743, 1800, '4.
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Riley, James, W. 1916.

Rousseau, J. J. 1712, '62, '64.

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Stone, Ellen M., 1901.

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American S. S. Union, 1841.

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